THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 132. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS.

BY

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK,
and
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excessive use of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

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AS THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New York, and
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON—INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP — RECEPTION AT PETERSBURG — ARRIVAL AND SERENADE AT RICHMOND, ETC.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7—9·40 A. M.—The President's party have just passed here, *en route* for Washington. It is raining heavily and without intermission.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7—9·45 P. M.—The President and party have just arrived, after a tedious journey. At thirty minutes past 2 in the afternoon the party stopped at Weldon for dinner, and were welcomed by the Mayor and city officials, and partook of an excellent dinner at the Weldon House.

At fifteen minutes of 3 the train was gotten in motion, the President having declined to make any post-prandial orations. A dreary ride through the rain, with half of the party in a drowse, and the rest kept awake by the crowing of a couple of game-cocks, and the party passed Pleasant Hill, where the President showed himself on the rear platform of the car, bowing to the little knot of people who stood dripping with rain, and looking wet and uncomfortable, on the platform and vicinity of the car.

At Belfield a deputation from Petersburg boarded the train and entered into conversation with the half-awakened members of the party. The deputation consisted of the gentlemen whose signatures are subjoined to the following note, which was delivered by the private secretary of Mayor Collier at Raleigh:—

CITY OF PETERSBURG, June 5.—To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—At a meeting of the Council of the City of Petersburg, held this day, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender to yourself, members of the Cabinet and suite, on your return from North Carolina, the hospitalities of this city. Your favorable response, indicating the time of your arrival, and the time you can remain in Petersburg, is most earnestly desired. Permit us to add our individual assurance of the high gratification which your acceptance of this invitation will confer upon yours, most respectfully.

CHARLES H. COLLIER, Mayor.
WILLIAM R. JOHNSON,
JOHN R. EVAN,
T. M. ROWLETT,
SAMUEL LECTURE.

At Reams' Station a small knot of persons had gathered to greet the President, and a few minutes of bowing on the rear platform, while the rain beat fitfully in the faces of the party, ensued.

Another jaunt of half an hour or thereabouts, and the train having moored in front of Jarratt's Hotel, the party, wet, dogged, and uncomfortable, alighted and were escorted into the parlors by the Mayor and members of the City Council of Petersburg, with a large number of eminent citizens. After a few minutes of shaking hands in the parlor, and a partaking of refreshments, at the suggestion of Mayor Collier, the President permitted himself to be escorted to the balcony, and, amid the shouts of the assembled crowd, was presented by the Mayor to the people. In response to repeated calls the President here made a brief address, in which he repeated in substance the remarks made at the reception in Raleigh. Mr. Johnson said:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the cordiality of this reception. Nor am I insensible to the distinguished kindness which has greeted me here. Travelling through your country on the mission with which I started, any lengthened allusion to political topics would be out of place on this occasion, and I can only say that throughout my entire political career I have endeavored to make the public good the sole aim of my public acts. If anything in my history as President or this nation can be found which, in the calm judgment of impartial critics, is at variance with this aim, then I have erred in judgment and not in purpose. For the past six years, in which I have been more prominently identified with public affairs, I have taken the Constitution for my guide, and have steadily adhered to the principle that the union of all the States in one brotherhood is the paramount interest of the nation in its details—an interest far transcending in importance all other political considerations. And I say it here, and to you all, that as President of this nation I shall in the future, as I have in the past, devote all my influence and energies to the healing of the wounds which the integrity of the nation has suffered at the hands of partisans both North and South. More than this I cannot say to you at present, more than to assure you that the restitution of the Union and the Constitution, both in their original integrity, will continue, so long as I shall be associated with public affairs, to be the governing motive of all my actions. Gentlemen, I have again to thank you for the cordiality of this reception.

The President retired amid protracted applause, and loud calls were made for Mr. Seward, who came forward and said:—

SPEECH OF MR SEWARD.

Gentlemen:—It would be an abuse of your patience to keep you standing here in the rain to hear me say what the President has already said. I heartily concur with all that the President has uttered.

Loud calls were then made for Postmaster-General Randall, who made a brief address in response, in which he thanked the citizens of Petersburg for the heartiness of their reception.

The party was then escorted to the tables, where a hospitable repast had been spread, of which having partaken, the train was again boarded, and the President and suite arrived here at half-past nine o'clock.

Having arrived at the Spottswood, an informal call was held, and the President was honored with a serenade, in answer to which he spoke briefly.

The President and Mr. Seward both expressed themselves highly gratified with their trip through the South.

The serenade was tendered by the band of of the 11th United States Infantry. Mr. Johnson said in reply that he had already published documents and spoken enough through the country to render the citizens aware of the features of his policy. Mr. Seward expressed himself in favor of reconstruction without confiscation.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN SOLD TO THE LIBERALS BY HIS BOSOM FRIEND LOPEZ—NO PRISONERS SHOT UP TO LAST ADVICES — HEROIC CONDUCT OF MAXIMILIAN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The *Ranchero* of June 1 publishes a letter, dated San Luis Potosi May 18, which states that private negotiations, some days previous to the surrender of Queretaro, had been going on between three imperial Generals and the Liberals, to sell one of the principal forts for $48,000. General Miguel Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximilian, was the principal actor in this treaty, and caused the surrender.

On sending a flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be shot first; that if shot, his body might not be abused.

Maximilian, and all the officers above the rank of captain, would arrive at San Luis in two or three days.

None were shot, and it was thought that none would be, in consequence of the request made by the United States.

Saltillo dates to the 26th ult say that the Liberals now admit that up to the 7th the Imperialists were successful in every engagement. From that time to the 15th nothing important transpired.

Escobedo says that fifteen thousand prisoners surrendered, including thirteen general officers and five hundred officers of inferior grades. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms.

The surrender of the garrison was complete.

Lopez acted as escort to the Empress, was uncle to Bazaine and bosom friend to Maximilian, who was godfather to his first child. By his prowess he won the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Colonel Mariana Campas and Mendez are reported shot some time shortly after the surrender.

A letter from Monterey says that, irrespective of the wishes of the Government of the United States, Maximilian and his generals will be shot, as the strong and irreconcilable feelings of Juarez and his party to all foreigners are that all should be shot like dogs.

The schooner Arielis, Captain Castanza, from Tampico May 27, arrived at Brownsville on the 31st. He reports that at the time he left a fight was raging between Gomez and Pavon, a portion of Gomez's officers having pronounced against him; the fighting stopped on the receipt of the news of the fall of Queretaro.

SOUTH CAROLINA RICE IN INDIA.—The cultivation of Carolina rice is about to be commenced in India. Some experiments of its growth in Bengal have proved highly successful.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG WOMAN OF NINETEEN.

An inquest was held yesterday at the boarding-house of Mrs. Louisa A. Bussing, No. 260 West Eleventh street, by Coroner Wildey, over the remains of Miss Kate Norton, a very prepossessing young woman, nineteen years of age, a native of the State of Maine, who committed suicide on Thursday evening by swallowing a dose of morphine. The case is shrouded in considerable mystery, and testimony taken before the Coroner did not fully disclose all the facts in the case. It appears, however, from what could be learned of the details of this sad affair, that the deceased, about four years ago, was induced to leave her home by a man named Drury, then a merchant doing business in Detroit, Mich. He took the girl to the latter city, and, as deceased stated to a lady friend, they had lived together as man and wife, Drury promising to marry her. About two months ago Mr. Drury, it is stated, married an estimable young lady in Detroit, and immediately afterwards left that city, and coming to New York, established himself in business in this city. As soon as Miss Norton learned of his whereabouts she followed him hither and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. About ten days ago, Mr. Drury called at Mrs. Bussing's boarding-house, and represenating the deceased as his niece, engaged board for her. He called on her almost every day, and on Sunday last he visited her in company with his wife. On Thursday Miss Norton called at the store of Mr. Drury, for what purpose is not known; and while there they quarrelled, and Mr. Drury had her put out of the store by a policeman. She returned home at once, and, it is presumed, swallowed the fatal draught which terminated her existence. The following is a copy of the testimony taken by the Coroner:—

Louisa A. Bussing testified—I reside at No. 260 West Eleventh street, and take some boarders; Mr. Drury and deceased came here a week ago last Monday, in answer to an advertisement, to see about board; I understood that she had been boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel, and he had just come from Detroit; he said he wished board for her here; he called her his niece; we made an arrangement for her to come on Tuesday, at which time she came, in company with him; he came to see her nearly every day; last Sunday he and his wife came to see her; since she has been here she has seemed very lively; yesterday morning she said she was going to Mr. Drury's store; she went in company with Miss Jane Reynolds; she returned at about 1 o'clock, and went immediately to her room; at 4 o'clock Miss Reynolds called me and said deceased looked very bad; I went up directly and saw her lying on her bed; sweat was pouring down her face, and the blood seemed settled under her nails; she was frothing from her mouth; her features twitched continually, and her breathing was deep and irregular; I sent for the doctor as one; the physician said that he thought the deceased would recover, but he could not remain; I then sent for Dr. Newby; he came and stayed there a while; when he called again she was dead; she died at 6½ o'clock; I found a bottle containing morphine in her pocket.

Jane Reynolds testified—I board at this place, and have known deceased about a week; I went with her yesterday to Mr. Drury's store; she appeared to have some difficulty there; he sent for a policeman, who advised her to leave the store, which she did; she arrived home at about 1 o'clock, and went at once to her rooms and partially undressed herself; she made preparations for lying down when I left; she retused to eat any lunch; she asked me if I would come in and sit with her; at about half past 3 I went to her room and found her lying on the bed in a deep sleep; she looked so strange that I was frightened, and immediately called Mrs. Bussing; deceased told me she sometimes took morphine; she said Mr. Drury had taken her from her home in Chicago, I think, and had lived with her for four years as his wife; that he had made the acquaintance of another woman, whom he had married; that he left her at Detroit and came to this city, whither she followed him; she said that he had promised to marry her; this information she gave me while we were in Mr. Drury's store.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testified—I have made a post-mortem examination of deceased; body well nourished; *rigor mortis* fairly marked; no external abnormal appearance; the stomach contained about four ounces of yellowish sour fluid containing white flocculent particles; there were points of infection in several parts of the intestines; several appearance was not unnatural; lungs were adherent, and contained some tuberculous matter; right ovary was enlarged, and es closed several sacs filled with serum; no other diseased condition observable; the contents of the bottle said to have been taken from her person was sulphate of morphine; death, in my opinion was caused by narcotic poisoning from swallowing the substance.

On the above testimony, the jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by using morphine."

The following letter, written on a sheet of crumpled note paper, with a pencil, in a scrawling and almost illegible hand, was found on the person of deceased:—

"Oh, grandmother! do pray that I may be forgiven, for my heart is broke. It is so hard to be treated as I have been by him I loved so much, Ed. I love everybody, and forg ve all and hope to be forgiven. I cannot live—I must die. He does not love me, he hates me. He had me put out of his store, but I forgive all.

"KATE.

"Pray that I may be forgiven. Oh, Ed! do not take my cross off my neck-chain!!"

It is but just to state that Mr. Drury denies that he had ever cohabited with the deceased, although he admits that he paid her board and supported her both in Detroit and in this city. He also took charge of the remains of the unfortunate woman, and expressed his intention of giving them a decent burial.

Our reporter has, since writing the above, ascertained that the Mr. Drury interested in the case, and who had represented the deceased as his niece, is Mr. Edward Drury, doing business at No. 162 Broadway, and residing at the Irving House.—*N. Y. World.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

A MAN HAVING A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY JUMPS FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN INTO THE RIVER, AND IS DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.—Information received in this city from the conductor of the Cincinnati express train on the Hudson River Railroad, due here at twelve minutes after 4 A. M., states that an extraordinary case of suicide occurred on that train this morning. The particulars are as follows:—As the train was passing Stockport, a short distance this side of Albany, a German, name unknown, jumped from the platform of one of the passenger cars and was undoubtedly killed. He had a large sum of money on his person, and from his talk and actions was thought to be crazy. He took the other passengers for thieves and pickpockets, and every few moments grasped a revolver which he kept on his lap as if to defend himself from an imagined attack. His fellow passengers were considerably frightened, thinking he might shoot some of them, and they felt relieved when he left the car. On the arrival of the train at Hudson two men were sent back to search for him, but up to a quarter past 6 this morning they had not succeeded in finding the body, and it is thought he jumped off the river side into the Hudson and was drowned. If this is the case, the body will probably not be recovered for some days. The train was running very fast at the time, and he could not possibly have escaped alive. While on the cars he tore a paper off a roll of bills marked $200. He carried his money in a satchel.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON ERIE RR.

ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED AND TWO OTHERS BADLY HURT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—A boiler attached to a portable engine, near Craigsville, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, exploded this morning, destroying the building in which it was located, knocking down the smokestack, and carrying the boiler into a yard. Three persons were badly injured, viz.:—

Dr. Sears, badly scalded, and otherwise seriously injured in the left side, being found buried in the *debris*, and will probably die. He is a single man, about thirty-two years of age. His father is a minister at New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. McIlraey, very dangerously scalded, and is suffering great agony. It is feared that he will die. He is about thirty years of age, and married.

Mr. Merritt, who is not so badly scalded as the others, and will probably recover.

Dr. Moffatt, a local physician, and Dr. Ely, of Newburg, did all in their power to aid the sufferers.

—How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field.

—Question for actors: Can a man be said to work when he plays?

—It is supposed that the man who left the house was not able to take it with him.

—What would be likely to give the best report of fire? A powder magazine.

—Signal for a bark—Pulling a dog's tail.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

GLASGOW, June 8—Noon.—The steamship Britannia, Captain Lacid, from New York on the 25th ult., arrived last evening.

LONDON, June 8—Noon.—Consols, for money, 93; Illinois Central, 79¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—Noon.—Cotton dull at 11⅝d. for uplands, and 11⅝ for New Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Corn dull and declining.

Petroleum firmer, at an advance, with sales at 1s. 2d. per gallon, for refined. Tallow steady. Tin, 86s. for straits and banca. Other articles unchanged.

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR—GALLANT ACTION OF THE GROOM TO SAVE THE IMPERIAL PARTY—COURSE OF THE BALL THROUGH THE CARRIAGE—A LADY WOUNDED IN THE STREET—A SECOND SHOT ATTEMPTED—THE ASSASSIN TRAVELS FROM BELGIUM TO KILL THE CZAR—NO ACCOMPLICES IN PARIS—MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY—THE RULERS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA PRESENT—GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CZAR, ETC.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

PARIS, June 7—A. M.—The *Moniteur* publishes an official account of the firing at the imperial carriage, in which the Czar of Russia and Napoleon were seated, and the attempted assassination of the Czar. The statement, which is very short, confirms the report which I transmitted through the cable yesterday evening.

It is stated in the *Moniteur* that the ball struck the head of the horse which carried one of the imperial grooms in waiting, who was riding at the door of the carriage, and that the weapon burst.

The people in the crowd standing near the scene of the attempt arrested the assassin, and the police interfered to save his life, which was threatened by the enraged populace.

The man says his name is Beregouski, and that he is a native of Volhynia.

Le Droit, in its issue, confirms the statement that the pistol burst, and says the assassin is a Polish mechanic, and that he purchased a double-barrelled pistol in the city on Wednesday, June 5.

The newspaper also states that his motive appears to have originated from personal hatred to the Czar, directed by political passion.

It is believed that the assassin had no accomplices.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

PARIS, Friday—P. M.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says that the groom in waiting, who was riding by the door of the imperial carriage, observed the attacking movement of the man in the crowd, and instantly caused his horse to bound a little forward, so as to place him directly between the assassin and the sovereigns.

The ball passed through the space formed between Napoleon and one of the Grand Dukes, son of the Czar, wounding a lady who was standing opposite to see the cortege pass.

The blood from the head of the groom's horse spirted on the uniforms of the imperial party. The man attempted to fire a second shot, but this discharge burst the second barrel of the pistol. At this moment shouts of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" and "*Vive le Czar!*" went up from the crowd. The man immediately on his arrest said he came from Belgium for this purpose, and that he had the intention and for the purpose of killing the Czar. The Paris *Siecle*, in its account of the affair, says that the man himself states that he had no accomplices. The press of Paris is unanimous in its condemnation of the murderous attempt.

A GRAND RUSSIAN BALL.

PARIS, June 7—P. M.—A grand ball was given at the Russian embassy in this city yesterday evening, the programme not having been at all altered by the assassination attempt. The entertainment and festivities were in imperial style, and of great magnificence. The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, the Czar Alexander, the two Grand Dukes of Russia, with a brilliant assemblage, were present. The Czar and his sons received the congratulations of the company on their escape.

Arrival of the Yacht Henrietta.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The yacht Henrietta, the victor in the late race to Europe, is now coming up the harbor.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, recently ashore on Absecom beach, was towed into the Horseshoe this morning, where she was beached to save her from sinking, as she was leaking badly.

The President's Visit to Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 8.—The Presidential party left here this morning for Washington.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The desertion case of the city vs. James Moore, of the well-known firm of David S. Brown & Co., Nos. 44 and 46 South Front street, in which the wife, Mrs. Maria Moore, sued for a separate maintenance, has at length been concluded. On different occasions it was before his Honor Judge Peirce, and each time the Court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends and relations of the parties. The details of the case, and the standing of the parties in society, make it one of considerable interest.

The following able decision was given this morning by his Honor Judge Peirce:—

City vs. Moore. Peirce, J.—The complaint in this case charges that the defendant has separated himself from his wife without a reasonable cause, leaving her a charge on the city; whereupon a warrant of seizure was issued, authorizing and requiring the Guardians of the Poor to take and seize so much of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, and receive so much of the annual rents and profits of the lands and tenements of the said defendant, to wit, his moneys, rights, and credits, and all his rights, title and interest in and to the stock of merchandise in stores Nos. 44 and 46 South Front street, in the hands of David S. Brown & Co., as shall raise the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. There was no formal return made to this warrant of seizure, but there is an affidavit endorsed upon the warrant made by Mr. B. R. Selby, agent for the Guardians, that he served the said warrant of seizure and accompanying papers on David S. Brown & Co.; and there is annexed a notice to the defendant and others, that the seizure, as directed, had been made, and that said warrant would be confirmed at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for the said city, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

To this complaint the defendant put in an answer denying that he had deserted his wife, and charging her with having deserted him since the 16th day of October, 1866; and setting forth that the said writ of seizure had issued improvidently, and that the complainant had not charged him with having removed from the said county, nor with an intention on his part to absent himself from the jurisdiction of the Court, nor with removing his property from the said jurisdiction; and averring that he was still a resident and housekeeper in said county, and had no intention of removing either his person or property therefrom. Why these latter averments were introduced does not appear, as there seems to be nothing in the law that requires them.

Upon the proceeding thus commenced the parties appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the cause was heard upon the merits on the questions of law and fact arising in the case. It was alleged, on behalf of the defendant, that this proceeding was under the act of the 31st of March, 1812, and its supplement of the 14th of March, 1814, which apply specially to the city of Philadelphia, and which authorize a seizure not only of the goods and chattels, and rents, and profits of the lands and tenements of the husband, but also his rights and credits, with notice thereof to the garnishee or person in whose hands the rights and credits of the defendant in the said warrant or seizure shall be; and provides for the filing of interrogatories to the garnishees and recovering into the possession of the Guardians the amount admitted or proved to be due by the garnishees.

On behalf of the city it was alleged that this was a proceeding under the act of 1836, which authorizes the seizing of the goods, and chattels, and rents, and profits of the real estate of the defendant and in default of sufficient real or personal estate, then to take the body of such defendant and to require of him security for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, and for want of such security to commit him to the jail of the county.

It has been decided that the words "goods and chattels" in the act of 1836 do not include choses in action; hence they cannot be seized on a warrant against a husband for deserting and refusing to maintain his wife. Sterling vs. The Commonwealth, 2 Grant, 162.

But whether this be a proceeding under the acts of 1812 and 1814, or under the act of 1836, matters but little under the proofs made in this case. The act of 1811 provides that if no real or personal estate rights and credits of such husband can be found, wherewith provision may be made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court to order the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable for the maintenance of the wife, and to enforce it by requiring the defendant to give security for the performance thereof, or in default thereof to commit him to jail. It will be perceived that the act of 1812 in this respect is similar to the act of 1836.

The only property seized or claimed to have been seized under the warrant, was the moneys, rights, and credits of the defendant, and all his right, title, and interest in and to the stock of merchandise in stores Nos. 44 and 46 South Front street, in the hands of David S. Brown & Co., as shall raise the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. There was no formal return made to this warrant of seizure, but there is an affidavit endorsed upon the warrant made by Mr. B. R. Selby, agent for the Guardians, that he served the said warrant of seizure and accompanying papers on David S. Brown & Co.; and there is annexed a notice to the defendant and others, that the seizure, as directed, had been made, and that said warrant would be confirmed at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for the said city, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

If the proceeding had rested here, it would have been the duty of the plaintiff, under the act of 1814, to have filed interrogatories to the garnishees to ascertain the value of the interest of defendant in the property alleged to have been attached. But without waiting for this, the defendant came in at the hearing and proved by members of the firm of David S. Brown & Co., without objection by the plaintiff, that the defendant was a member of that firm, and that instead of the firm being indebted to him, he was indebted to the firm some two or three thousand dollars. This, therefore, brought the defendant within the provision of the act of 1812, above referred to, directing the court to enforce any order it might make by requiring security for the maintenance of the wife, if he were liable therefor.

The next question for consideration is, has the defendant separated himself from his wife without reasonable cause, leaving her a charge on the city? The facts of the case are briefly these: The marriage took place February 22, 1858, and the parties lived together until June 26, 1866, during which time the wife complained, not of the conduct of the husband, who she said always treated her kindly, but of his sister, who lived with them, and other members of the family.

Her general complaint was that her husband did not compel them to treat her with respect and courtesy; that they made her life intolerable; that his daughter was displeased that her father had brought home another wife; the sister was also disaffected; and that the servants who had lived in the family a long while united with the other members of the family in opposing her; that her health failed her; that she entreated her husband, with tears in her eyes, to try and change things; and that, to obtain relief, she obtained permission to go to the country, to visit her friends, where she remained until the 16th of October following.

On cross-examination the complainant could not specify any particular word or act said or done by the persons of whom the complained showing unkindness to her, except some few matters of disrespect on the part of the servants, such as are of frequent occurrence in families. All of the persons of whom she complained were called as witnesses, who testified that they had always treated her kindly and with respect.

Dr. Dubring, her physician, testified that he attended her on the 7th of March, 1866, less than a month after her marriage, and that he found her in a state of great prostration by reason of mental trouble; that she was confined and delivered in the highest degree and that she was very healthy before her second marriage. On her return from the country in October, her husband met her at Jersey City, and when the cars had reached Princeton, she asked him if his sister had left the house.

He informed her that she had not. She then said, "James, you cannot expect me to return home." To which he made no reply, but covered his face with his hands, and she alleges he did not speak to her for two hours. On the arrival of the cars they were met by her sister. She was then a state of great nervous prostration, a carriage was obtained, and she was driven, at her own request, to the house of her sister, about the distance of a square from her husband's residence.

The defendant returned to his home, where his family were awaiting their return, alone, dejected, and disappointed. The complainant remained at her sister's, where her husband more or less frequently visited her, without offering to return to her home, until the latter part of February, 1867, when she called at the husband's house and desired to return, and again went to her husband's house on the 4th of March, 1867, and again offered to return home.

Her testimony respecting this interview is as follows:—I said to my husband, I had been home two weeks before, and I had come again, and would remain, notwithstanding all the neglect of my husband and treatment received from his family. I had come back to take up all the discomforts of the house, and remain, rather than live as I was, for I could not be happy by myself, as I was. He said, "Maria, there is no use of talking, my feelings are entirely changed to you. I have tried to control them, but I find it impossible, and we can never live together again. "I insisted on remaining. He again told me we could never live together again; that it was not worth while to undertake it. After talking to him some time, I said:—"James, this is my home. It is the home you gave me when I was married; I have no other home, I desire no other home." He repeated almost every time, "It is not worth while to talk, we cannot live together." I then said, "If my presence is obnoxious to you in this my own house, I will leave, if you will provide me means for another home." He said, "I think it is very hard that you should require me to do anything like that." He also said he could not do so until he had consulted. I insisted upon remaining until he would provide me with another home. He then said I would find it very uncomfortable if I would remain there. I replied I could not be more unhappy or more uncomfortable than I was, and would remain until he could supply me with means or a home. He said he would see in a few days what he could do for me. I said, "I will remain until you tell me; life is very uncertain: I prefer you would put it on paper, that you will do so before I leave." He said he would not put it on paper. I said, "Will you promise me that you will do so; then I will leave." He said he would. I then went down stairs, and found my son waiting to see me. I then said—"Harry, my husband has literally turned me from my home to-day, and has promised to get me a home in a few days, but would not put it on paper." I then turned to him and said, "Am I not right, sir?" And he said, "I have said so." I then left with my son. He has done nothing for me since.

The evidence also showed that the defendant in all the relations of life was an excellent and amiable man, and that these difficulties had had an effect upon his health.

There does not seem to be anything in the evidence that justified the complainant in leaving her husband. That she was in a highly nervous and sensitive condition, probably extending to a diseased condition of the nerves, is evident. But the evidence does not exhibit that the conduct of the defendant and his family justified her in withdrawing from her home.

She has undoubtedly unhappy there, and her condition required medical treatment, and perhaps a change of scene; but this appears to have been the result of disease rather than any unkind treatment to which she was subjected. Or if it were unkind even to the extent alleged by her, it did not justify her in withdrawing from the society and home of her husband.

The reasonable cause which would justify a wife in abandoning her husband must be such as would entitle her to a divorce, and that is defined by the statute to be such cruel and barbarous treatment as endangers her life, or the offer of such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable and life burdensome. Cattison vs. Cattison, 10 Harris, 275; Eshback vs. Eshback, 11 Harris, 343; Butler vs. Butler, 1 Parsons, 329.

The married relation, like all the other relations of life, has its trials as well as its joys, and should be regulated by mutual affection forbearance, concession, and submission to disappointment. With these qualifications it is the happiest condition of human life. Without them it may be the most miserable. Trials must be endured; and they are half conquered when they are borne with a wise and patient forbearance.

If the case rested upon the withdrawal of the wife from the house of the defendant for the causes assigned by her, there would be no difficulty in deciding that the defendant was not entitled to have an order made against him for the maintenance of his wife. But the wife sought to return to her duty. If her conduct amounted to a desertion of her husband, she did not persist in it for the period required by the act of Assembly to entitle him to a divorce.

From the time she offered to return to him and he refused to receive her, she was absent from him not wilfully and maliciously, but with his consent, and by his command. In the language of the wife, he turned her from her home. He told her that they could never live together again, that it was not worth while to undertake it.

Refusing to receive a wife was held in McDermott's Appeal, 8 W. S., 251, to be a virtual turning her out of doors within the meaning of our statute. And in Grove's Appeal, 1 Wright, 443, such refusal was held to be constructive turning out of doors.

It further contended on behalf of the defendant, that he is not liable in this proceeding for the maintenance of his wife, because, in the language of the law, she is not a charge on the city. In Sterling vs. the Commonwealth, 2 Grant, 162, the Court said: "Having made no provision for her, she of necessity became a charge. Having made no provision, he cannot complain that the law steps in to compel him to do that which he has left undone." And such has been the constant practice of this Court.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the wife or children, or any other person, to make affirmation under oath, before a magistrate, of the desertion of the wife or children, and to institute proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth to enforce their support and maintenance. This is a sensible and direct act, and saves the interested parties from a humiliating appeal to the Guardians of the Poor to enforce the maintenance to which they are entitled.

At the hearing of this cause the wife again offered to return to the home of her husband. The law and the Courts seek to promote these reconciliations; and it would be a pleasing termination of this unhappy difficulty if it could be so ended. But until the defendant may determine to accept the offer of the wife and receive her to his home, an order must be made for her maintenance. The order of the Court is that she defendant pay ten dollars a week for the maintenance of his wife, and that he give security in the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance thereof.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court. The Commonwealth *ex rel.* John Corcoran vs. the Sheriff. An application for the discharge of Corcoran, who was bound over on the oath of Isaac L. Miles to answer the charge of false pretences. The allegation was that Corcoran represented to Miles that a certain cow was young and sound, and would give seventeen or eighteen quarts of milk per day; and under these representations Miles bought the cow for $80.

About three weeks after this the cow gave birth to a fine calf, and then gave up the ghost, and it was alleged that the cow died of disease that she had at the time of the sale, and that the prosecutor knew she had. Held under advisement.

There being no other business, the Court at an early hour adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Peirce and Brewster.—Orphans' Court business was before the Court, and also the usual Saturday business of the Common Pleas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 106¾, a slight advance; 109¼ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 1864 5-20s; 106¼ for 1865 5-20s; and 105¼@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 93¼, interest off.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 166 was bid for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 91 for Western; 69 for City; 63 for Union; and 61¼ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 47¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 16¼ for

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Another Southern Chevalier.

From the Nation.

Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is writing letters in the papers of his State loudly conjuring his fellow-citizens to vote against the Constitutional Convention called under the Reconstruction act, and singing the superiority of military government over any species of government in which negroes are allowed to share, and, in fact, talking in the wild, senseless, and usually unpractical way with which Southern statesmen have made the world so familiar. His last letter is an unusually good specimen of his style. After discussing the duties of Southern men from the "honorable" point of view, and showing that negroes must not be allowed to vote in South Carolina because the English Commonwealth of "1640," the French republics of 1792 and of 1848, and the Mexican republic of our own day, had all proved failures, he characteristically winds up with quoting a "spontaneous effusion of a spirited and patriotic heart" in the shape of a letter "from a noble lady of South Carolina." This is the letter, and the whole of it:—

"I believe I speak the feeling of at least every woman in South Carolina when I say we heartily endorse your views, and each and every sentiment you express in your recently published letters. We pray you to continue your efforts to save us from such dishonor and such degradation, to which the pain of twenty violent deaths were preferable, and may Heaven aid you in recalling the manhood of our State to a sense of what is due at least their race."

It will be seen that there is not much in it. In fact, there is nothing in it, except the assertion of one woman of South Carolina that all the other women agree with Governor Perry in his "views," and wish he would keep on expressing them. Nevertheless, it is quite evident that Mr. Perry believes that his stuff may be made not only to do duty as an argument, but as a vindication of himself and his later performances: for, says he, "such patriotic and spirited sentiments from one lovely woman fully compensate me for all the criticism and abuse which have been heaped upon me." Now, this little touch, revealing the delight of a middle-aged politician at having some rather extravagant talk of his on a most momentous question approved in a rather silly letter by "one lovely woman," is the kind of thing which makes good and moderate men at the North and elsewhere feel discouraged about the future of the Southern whites. With the best wish in the world to let bygones be bygones, one is puzzled to know how to deal with men to whom politics is so much an affair of sentiment, and so little an affair of hard common sense, as it seems and has always seemed to be the bulk of the Southern planters. We suppose it would be difficult to overestimate the extent to which they were seduced into ranting and railing in defense of slavery by the picturesque view of slave society, or the extent to which they were seduced in going to war by the notion that they were "cavaliers," and that it would be pretty to see "cavaliers" with long hair on horseback fighting Puritans on foot. There can hardly be a doubt that thousands of simpletons, old and young, were driven to the field by a thoroughly mediæval sensitiveness to feminine censure or applause. But it caps the climax to find a grave, elderly man, when the fighting is all over, supporting an argument in defense of submission for an indefinite period to military government by quoting a little outburst of admiration of himself and his doings from "one lovely woman."

When a man discusses politics in this frame of mind, it is very difficult to know how to take him or the community which he represents. The ordinary arguments used in political discussions are of little use in dealing with them. There is no use in talking of expediency to gentlemen who are striving to win female smiles, and whom "lovely women" are exhorting "to die twenty violent deaths" sooner than follow the commonplace, sensible course which you recommend them; and yet expediency is, or ought to be, the weightiest of all considerations in politics. There is no earthly way of making reconstruction pleasant to the South; there is no way of arranging the admission of negroes to political life that will prevent its being a bitter pill to nearly every Southern white. Nobody expects it to be pleasant; but then it is unavoidable. It has to be swallowed. The alternative of such Southerners as do not like it is expatriation or suicide. To sit down as Governor Perry is doing, and whine and bellow against it, with the "lovely women" at his back, is not only not manly, it is silly.

We could understand Southern men seeking to avoid action under the Reconstruction act, and especially in South Carolina, where the negroes are in the majority, if there was the smallest chance that delay would change the situation. It is true that the act prescribes the retention of the Southern States under military government until the qualified majority choose to act; but, then, supposing the other States act, as they are likely to do, no sensible man can suppose that South Carolina would be allowed by Congress to stay out in the cold for an indefinite period. Nothing can be surer than that, if the majority persisted in refusing to bring her in, the minority would be at last allowed to do so. The spectacle of a State governed permanently by a military force is one which the people of the North would not long endure.

But Mr. Perry acknowledges now that the majority in South Carolina is against him. He says the negro votes in all districts except one outnumber the whites, and his only hope of defeating the convention lies, he confesses, in the ignorance of the blacks. Many negroes in the interior, he thinks, will not have heard of the convention or know anything about it, and others will vote with their employers. But this is a defense which time, and a very short time, too, is sure to remove. Let the convention be defeated now through negro ignorance or subserviency, and we may be sure the radicals, both black and white, would double their efforts to enlighten them, so that in a very few months the issue would have to be tried over again, and the result would probably be very different. Mr. Perry and his friends would then find themselves dragged into the Union by the negroes, just as they now fear they may be, but the delay would have irritated everybody whose irritation is of any consequence, both blacks and whites. It would have confirmed the negroes in their growing hostility to their old masters, and would have justified the doubts and denunciations with which the extreme radicals of the North are now assailing the latter, so that Mr. Perry would be forced sorrowfully to confess that his last end was worse than his first.

We deprecate as much as anybody can do the course which Messrs. Stevens, Phillips, and others are pursuing at this moment. It would be difficult to find words strong enough to characterize the performances of those who are trying to persuade the blacks that it is office or confiscation they are to seek through their votes, and not protection for the fruits of their industry. A more detestable sight than an educated orator preaching this lesson, and preaching nothing else, to this unfortunate race on their very entrance to freedom and civilization, we cannot well conceive of. We do not doubt that it is exercising a most injurious influence on the negroes, and on their account every good man ought to set his face against it.

But it is on their account alone that it is to be feared. Mr. Perry knows, and every Southern man of sense knows, that the plan of taking away white men's farms to give them to negroes finds no favor in Congress, or out of it amongst any sensible or influential portion of the community. There is about as much real danger to Southern property from negro voting as there is from an invasion of St. Dominicans. If Mr. Perry and others like him would sit down and do a little thinking, instead of basking in the smiles of "lovely woman," he would see this as plainly as we farther North, to whom "noble ladies" never say a word of approval. A wholesale or even very extensive confiscation of property by the majority in any State is never likely to take place, because the public sentiment of the other parts of the Union would forbid it, and would find means, we may be sure, of making itself felt. The one thing which is least likely to happen in our politics is the introduction or toleration anywhere of any practice shaking the security of property. Even in the wildest of our border communities a man may commit as many murders as he pleases, but if he takes to horse-stealing the people rise upon him. In fact, over-sensitiveness on this point is one of the great weaknesses of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Moreover, the negro population of the South will have always to rely on its natural increase for its growth, while the white population is swollen every year by an enormous immigration. Let it appear that political tranquillity is once restored in the South, and we may be sure that, slavery being gone, the great and advancing tide, which is now eating every year farther and farther into the heart of the Western Wilderness, will begin to steal very rapidly into the Southern forests, and to swamp the black vote everywhere. There is not the ghost of a chance that in ten years there will in any Southern State be a black majority, and that the ballot will be of any use to the negro except to defend the fruits of his own toil. There is danger just now, however, that the negro may be led astray, and that his education in civilization may, by bad counsels, be made bitterer and harder than it need be. But there is no danger that Southern whites will have to pass through any heavier ordeal than they ought to expect, and than they really deserve. What the South needs now is common sense, and the suppression of "cavaliers" and blustering orators, and—we regret to say, too—of "lovely women." A more malignant political influence than these same "lovely women" are now exercising all over the South is not to be found on the continent, but it is to be hoped that Southern men will get free from it. Politics, they must learn, is not a "tournament." The great problems of the science are not solved by tilting at rings under the eyes of Queens of Love and Beauty, but by the diligent study and right use of the common facts of life. The South is not an enchanted land; the negro is not a dusky giant in a big castle, seizing white men, babies, and tender ladies, and making ragouts of them. So we have no longer any need of knights-errant, and the old Southern armor, the lance of vituperation, the shield of bombast, the helmet of rant, may be put into the local museum.

Americans in Paris.

From the Tribune.

Voltaire and Beaumarchais, the one a stock-jobbing philosopher and the other a commercial playwright, may be considered as the true revolutionary prototypes of modern avidity in Paris. Any city which makes money out of its hospitality, will speedily come to regard all travellers in the true tavern-keeping spirit, and to adapt the warmth of his reception to the length of the lodger's purse. Imperial Rome long ago went into business upon a capital stock of antiquity, and, for several ages, it has continued to secure by mendicity whatever it could not extort by impudence. "The people of Paris," says George in "The Vicar of Wakefield," "are much fonder of strangers that have money than of those that have wit. As I could not boast much of either, I was no great favorite." Why the pilgrims of to-day, who have been fleeced through all the phases of the grand European tour, should vent their spleen upon America as the sharping "Shylock" of the nations, is a problem to be investigated by those who think it worth their while. Humanity, we venture to surmise, is much the same in all the four great quarters; and whoever is doomed to be flayed should, by all means, if he has any choice, repair to Paris, where he will be fashionably and artistically relieved of his cuticle. He may go further and be stripped more roughly.

There is one feature, however, of the news which reaches us from the French capital, which, we confess, fills us with patriotic grief We could hear, we think, with equanimity of the peeling of Prussians and Russians, of Englishmen and Turks; but it irks us to be told that the thrifty shopmen, the lodging-letters, and the victuallers of Lutetia are making a mere pigeon of our golden American eagle. We are loth to believe that the misfortunes of the country have affected its prudenttmind. We are tenacious, not of reputation for sordid cunning, but of that credit for judicious bargains which has been so long and so universally allowed us. When we hear of a Yankee who has been outwitted, we feel as the elder Weller did when Samuel, the boy of his careful culture, was bamboozled by the tearful Trotter. Alas! if the universal testimony is to be received, our Samuel upon his travels is no luckier than the gentleman who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; while in these degenerate days, the priests and Levites lamentably outnumber the good Samaritans. They understand the Columbian proclivities in Paris, and they have taken their measures according to their knowledge. Newspaper correspondents announce that eight special restaurants have been provided for our occidental grinders; in six bar-rooms the national cock-tail foams, and the ice tinkles in the verdant julep of the free and the brave; there are meeting-houses for the pious; there are milliners by the million, and tailors by the thousand, and diamond-dealers by the hundred, for those republicans who are attached to gorgeous raiment; there are picture-dealers who know our passion for the works of Pietro Perugino, and who have provided several cords of the canvas ascribed (by themselves) to that eminent master; while the very boys on the bridges anticipate a boot-blacking brilliancy of business and an influx of sous and centimes which a contest between our patent leathers and a Parisian mud will naturally and inevitably occasion.

We are far from believing that our countrymen will yield without a struggle to the numberless forces which will besiege their pocket-books; and in many a family circle the paymaster in pantaloons will resolutely do economical battle with the prodigal in petticoats. In too many cases, however, he will be ignominiously defeated, not for the want of natural good judgment or acquired discretion, but because in an evil hour some libel-monger accused us of loving money too well, and of spending it with a sparing and a trembling hand. Since that time we have been practically refuting the scandal by playing at ducks and drakes with our gold and our greenbacks, and have been buying at an enormous cost a character for liberality, which turns out, after all, to be only an unenviable notoriety for reckless expenditure and tasteless luxury. While we hold it to be disgraceful to be outbid, dishonorable to be out-bought, we are very blind to the imminent danger of being outwitted. It would mortify us intolerbly to have Poor Richard with us in our transatlantic meanderings, although we owe all our power of profusion to his homely proverbs. He was once himself in Paris, and in his plain coat partook of many a little supper with the laced wits and the furbelowed beauties of a brilliant era—with the courtiers who found a new relish in his republican simplicity, and with philosophers who could never have enough of his conversation and common sense. It will do no harm for Americans in Paris to remember that they are the countrymen of Benjamin Franklin.

Political Parties — Time for Another "Era of Good Feeling."

From the Times.

There was a halcyon period during the Presidency of James Monroe, which has always been known in our history as the "era of good feeling." It succeeded the great agitations connected with the admission of Missouri as a slave State into the Union. The true home-bred feelings of all the people resumed their ascendancy. All sectional and party dissensions were hushed, and merged into a broad and deep national spirit. Anger and denunciation gave place to hearty good-will and complaisance; distrust and gloom to *universal confidence*. The result was a decade of unexampled prosperity and progress.

What we now most of all need is another such epoch. All things invite us. The old superstition is true enough that only the rust of the spear can cure the wound its point has made; but already there is plenty of rust. The very delay of reconstruction for which so many good people have grieved, and so many bad ones sworn, has given us a great deal of time which has been very serviceable as an anodyne. Whoever is most responsible for this delay, whether President Johnson or the Southern people, the fact none the less remains that it has gradually, while we scarcely thought of it, assuaged the old ranklings, and prepared for the best kind of restoration. Instead of tearfulness for our present condition, we should have thankfulness; instead of curses, congratulations.

We have escaped fearful dangers, and are vastly better off, at this time, than we had any reason to expect. During the Rebellion every thoughtful man dreaded its sequel, more than its direct brunt. All history testifies that in such civil conflicts there is a peculiar danger in the wild rage of the baffled storm, in the incalculable heavings of the after swell, and the tumultuous lashings of the cross seas. All can recall how near the liberated colonies came to going to the bottom after their revolution. Half of the annals of England are taken up with the fearful laborings of her ship of state after such a revolutionary crisis. It is even yet tossing violently, thirty years after such an insignificant affair as the Reform agitation. The civil war we have passed through is the mightiest on modern record. Mightiest for its interests involved, for its passions excited, for its forces engaged. The bare sight of it at a safe distance confounded the world. Everywhere the wisest and the coolest exclaimed with one voice that we must certainly go down. And all men now agree that the wonder is, not that we are still on an uneven keel, but that we are afloat at all: not that there is yet a heaving beneath us, but that there is the dimmest prospect of a smooth sea beyond us. Sure there ought to be enough in this wonderful good fortune to open our hearts to every happy and benign, every trustful and magnanimous feeling.

We should rejoice and take heart, not only for dangers escaped, but for new advantages secured. We are forever rid of slavery, that hereditary curse which cankered and inflamed our whole system, and was apparently beyond remedy. We are forever rid of that mutual contempt between the two great sections of the country which was a perpetual source of unjust judgments, and perpetual stimulus to unfair dealing. Both sections have come out creditably from the sharpest of all earthly ordeals, and each has learned to respect the other. The desperate tug of war has brought out qualities on both sides little dreamed of before, and such as belong only to the very best stuff of humanity. In the face of the immense sacrifices of treasure and life made by the Northern people for the flag of the country, no Southern man can again mistake them for crouching worshippers of Mammon—for craven underlings. In the face of the fiery dash and iron endurance of the half-clad and half-fed Confederate regiments, no Northern man can again look upon his Southern countrymen as a Gasgon breed, bereft of all manhood by self-conceit and self-indulgence, living only by brag, bravado, and bluster. The names of "fire-eaters" and "white trash" have been expunged forever from the Northern vocabulary; and never again shall we hear Southern lips hiss out the appellation "mud-sills." All such contumelious terms have perished forever in the blaze of this war. They are as extinct as the gadfly which drove Io mad. We are entitled to expect hereafter, in the discussions between the sections, a style of speech comporting with natural respect and patriotic pride, and befitting the gravity of the interests committed to their care. In the old mood this was morally impossible. The contempt which, according to the Indian proverb, "pierces even the shell of the tortoise," cannot but be fatal to anything like calm and fair deliberation.

That we may have another "era of good feeling," there must be a cessation, not only of sectional controversy but of party animosity. There is no good reason in the world why a bitter party spirit should be continued. "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principles. We are all Republicans, all Federalists." So spoke President Jefferson in his first inaugural address, at the close of one of the fiercest party struggles in our history. It is the true lesson of this day—a piece of pristine patriotism and wisdom never more needful than now. The war ended long ago—it is high time that the party feuds it excited should also have an end. Every one of the great questions connected with the war, whether military or civil, has vanished. For any practical bearing, not so much as the shadow of one of them remains. The old subjects of dispute have been swept under by the stream of events, and been set at rest forever. We are now in a new era—an era in which the vital necessity is not conflict, but *concord*. Public affairs have all changed, both in elements and relations. To try to keep up the old forms and modes is *preposterous* in the literal meaning of the word, absurd in order of time, substituting the last for the first. There is always a tendency in party divisions to continue themselves, long after the passing away of their original cause. Even in ordinary times we see it constantly illustrated how singularly hard a political party dies. This is especially apt to be the case after some desperate strain, like a civil war. The momentum then gathered will of itself suffice to keep up the old party movement and party cries, much after the manner of the old apple-woman killed by the ice of the Thames, as celebrated by the English poet Gay:—

"The crystal yields, she sinks, she dies;
Her head, chopt off from her lost shoulders, flies,
'Pippins!' she cries; but death her voice confounds—
Pip-pip-pip along the ice resounds."

It is pertinently remarked by Macaulay, "It is the nature of parties to retain their original enmities far more firmly than their original principles. During many years a generation of Whigs, whom Sidney would have spurned as slaves, continued to wage deadly war with a generation of Tories, whom Jeffries would have hanged." Exactly so, in our case, party strife is kept under up names which have outlasted all their original significance. Jefferton's form of expression is completely applicable to our present situation. We are all conservatives—all radicals. All, of every name, agree that the Union must be preserved in every essential element. All are for rooting the last vestige of slavery from the land.

Even the name Copperhead, which still lingers, is no longer appropriate, for there is nothing left of the old venom with which the war was opposed. There are no genuine Copperheads nowadays. They were too obnoxious to multiply. If a few of the original species still live, they have undergone a wonderful transformation, owing doubtless to the fire with which they were girt—they have cast off their skins, dropped their fangs, and are now seen engaged, like veritable silkworms, in spinning, or trying to spin, new ties for the Union. It may be that they will thus make some amends for their former ways. At all events, the effort is a good one, and, as such, it binds us to hold our hands from them until they have had a chance to do their best.

The President's Trip.

From the Tribune.

In the brief journey to Raleigh, President Johnson and Secretary Seward deserve credit, not blame. Their temperate and timely speeches must have had good effect, and are in singular contrast to those made on the Presidential trip through the northwest. True, Mr. Johnson could not entirely escape criticism of the autobiographical portions of his address at Raleigh; but when we consider the provocation he has had, we cannot too highly commend his abstinence from censure of Congress and the policy of reconstruction. Since his previous speeches, he has had his vetoes thrust aside, has seen the validity of the laws he so bitterly opposed recognized by the Supreme Court, and in two of the five Military Districts has beheld the strict and uncompromising execution of the Reconstruction acts by the Generals in command. To him this triumph, in which so many rejoice, could not have been welcome. He cannot read the papers, receive official reports, or travel without meeting evidences of his unpopularity and the utter failure of his plans, and his visit to the South must have awakened feelings as bitter as those Lee or Johnson would feel should they be escorted by Grant or Sherman over the battle-fields where the Rebellion was defeated. Yet Mr. Johnson betrayed no feelings of resentment in any of his brief speeches, but confined himself to the expression of general wishes, which we cheerfully accept as sincere, for the perfect union of all the States, and the reconciliation of all classes. Mr. Seward was equally moderate in what little he said publicly. We rejoice in this apparent change of feeling, and if Mr. Johnson had continued his trip throughout the South in this spirit, it would have been very beneficial.

Corn and Wheat.

From the Tribune.

It would be interesting to know how much corn is planted during these pleasant June days. Owing to the protracted wet weather, a large part of the corn-fields of the North have remained unplanted. But now, through a region a thousand miles long and the hundred broad, from daylight till dusk, the farmer improves the favorable hours to plant corn. Whatever the amount may be, it is certainly larger than ever was planted before. With the incentives of high prices, a real scarcity of grain, and the growing season before us, we may confidently expect a yield fully up to the average.

While the weather was so unfavorable for corn planting, it was highly favorable for wheat. During those wet, cold weeks the wheat plant grew very slowly, and, in protecting itself, it sent out new shoots which now, through all the fields, are rising to sight and adding to a stand which, by reason of the winter snows, was already good. This addition will add much to the crop. Had the season been warm, the plant would have grown rapidly, and been deprived of this increase. Hence, one sees that naturally a cold climate, giving a slow growth, and having a tendency to create a self-protecting sod, must in a series of years yield more wealth than a warm, rapidly maturing climate.

Thousands of sharp observers are noting these facts, for millions of dollars depend upon them. The prospect of bountiful harvests is having a powerful effect upon the market, and we are noting heavy declines. Other articles of food are also declining. These may be considered as sure signs of a speedy revival of trade.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Varietv, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,

5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

5 20 31t

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,

5 21 tuths10t Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 9th of April, 1867, all captains, or owners of steamboats or other vessels, are prohibited from landing excursion or pic-nic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware river, at or near Delanco, or Florence Heights, or the Rancocas river, etc. etc., under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or pic-nic parties to the property or persons of the citizens of residents of the county of Burlington.

6 5 4t*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 11m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 21 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.

Sold by all Druggists. 1 smfatt

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 B. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

6 13 ws PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 5 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1 12 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.

JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.

HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smwzm

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.

LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,

PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

FLORIST

AND

PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 25 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS FOR THE SUFFERERS.—At the New Chesnut Street Theatre, next Monday night, a benefit will be given in aid of the families of the unfortunate people who were killed and injured by the recent explosion in Sansom street. The benefit will be under the management of Messrs. William E. Sinn & Co., Lewis Baker and Mark Smith. *Cendrillon* will be presented on the occasion. We hope to see an immense audience present, and trust that the net proceeds may foot up a handsome sum.

Mr. Robert Fox announces that, at the American Theatre next Friday night, an extraordinary entertainment will be given: the entire receipts on the occasion will be devoted to the relief of those persons distressed by the late terrible catastrophe. The entertainment will be arranged by Mr. James Pilgrim, who (with one hundred and thirty other generous professionals) has volunteered his services to Mr. Fox on that occasion, "free *gratis*, for nothing, and without charge or anticipation of emolument."

CENDRILLON will be presented again at the New Chesnut Street Theatre this evening. It is the most delectable summer show-piece ever produced here.

LITTLE BOY BLUE blows his horn at the Arch this evening as usual. Mr. G. L. Fox as "Clown," C. K. Fox as "Pantaloon," and the "Muffins Base Ball Club." All appear in lots of funny scenes.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON was honored with a very large and fashionable audience at his reception last night. *Rip Van Winkle* will be repeated again this evening.

THE *Demon Dance* is a most gorgeous affair, and is the principal attraction at the American Theatre.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a dumb-waiter, belonging to the manufactory of Jones, White & Co., in Ledger place, gave way while descending from the fourth story, and was precipitated to the lower floor. There were on the platform Augustus Lamat, Albert Wagner, John Wale, William Hemmelsbach, John Josephs, and August Luthier. The first named was an adult, and the balance were all boys, whose ages range from thirteen to eighteen years. Hemmelsbach and Josephs were taken to the Hospital. Hemmelsbach had his leg broken, and Josephs was injured about the head. The balance received injuries in their feet. The accident was caused by some loose planks, which were on the dumb-waiter, becoming entangled in the fixtures. The sufferers were all doing well at a late hour last night.

A German, name unknown, was thrown from a hay wagon yesterday, by the horses running away, in Hutchinson street, Twentieth Ward, and was terribly cut in the head. He was carried to St. Joseph's Hospital in an insensible condition.

THE THIRD ROBBER IN CUSTODY.—Last evening Detective George H. Smith arrived in this city from New York, having in custody Eugene Ackerman, alias Rickerman, charged with being one of the parties who robbed the fur store of Messrs. Womrath. This is the third of the party secured by Detectives Taggart and Smith, and the fourth one was returned to Sing Sing Prison by the authorities of New York, he having escaped from there, having two years and six months to serve.

SENATE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.—The Committee appointed by the Senate of Pennsylvania to inquire into the alleged extortionate charges of railroad companies for freight and passengers, have adjourned to meet at Pottsville on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
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The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE—ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.—Mr. Luke Davis, Irondale, Mo., under date of June 1, writes:—"With this you will receive $6 for seven bottles of 'UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE' for consumption. I received six bottles of your 'meat cure' about four weeks ago for my brother. He had taken two bottles of it when last heard from, and said he had received more benefit from it than all the medicine he had previously taken. I also let a woman have a bottle on trial, and she says she *has received more real benefit from the use of one bottle* than from all the medicine she has taken the past two years."
Price, $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5. Sold at Upham's, No. 25 S. Eighth street, and by all Druggists.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

ALL OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF THE OLD WORLD IN COUNCIL! but not one among them arrayed in better taste or more becoming than our great uncrowned people of the New World. We allude, of course, to those who buy their clothing at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, June 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. PARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. *Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc.*, are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes *Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections*, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, Berlin Prints of great beauty, Sea and Wood Mosses in Album cards, Fruit Blossoms and Wild Flowers. Come and see our beautiful collection, at Reimer & Co.'s Looking Glass and Picture Frame Emporium, No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. PARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50. Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4·29 | MOON RISES....morn.
SUN SETS....7·29 | HIGH WATER....6·51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York	May 28
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 28
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 29
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Col Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8
Concordia	New York	Antwerp	June 8
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 8
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 8
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 13
Lavaca	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Schr B. and S. Corson, Corson, Sagua, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Rock, Rowland, Baltimore, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Scur Mendora, Higgins, Boston, do.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr S. Clark, Griffin, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Neal. Podgett, Millville, Street & Co.
Schr Cherub, Ladman, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr S. Gilman, Kelly, Boston. Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Chelsea, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Cambridge, Castner, Slickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Pawtucket, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr R. S. Warren, Pinckney, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. A. Barkle, Hemmingway, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence. E. V. Glover.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, 7 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.
Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, 8 days from Havana, with sugar to T. Watson & Sons.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with corn to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr C. J. Smith, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Morris, 1 day from Duck Creek, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Charles Davenport, Stevens, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult., lat. 44 49, lon. 34 30.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst.
Brig Mystic, Baxter, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Brig Atlie Durkee, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 6th inst.
Brig Olive, Foss, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr D. Faust, Lord, for Wilmington, N. C., and Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 4th inst.
Schr Charm, Studley, hence, at Marblehead 3d inst.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, hence, below Charleston 4th inst.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, hence, at Danvers 2d inst.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst.
Schrs D. Williams, Corson; F. Edwards, Boice, and J. N. Baker, Adams, hence, at Salem 5th inst.
Schrs Jason, Stuart; W. G. Audenried, Hewitt; R. G. Whilden, Massey; N. Potter, Somers; J. C. Brooks, Burgess; A. Young, Young; West Wind, Lamson; and J. McAdam, Willard, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr H. S. Metcalf, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 8th instant.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst.

MARRIED.

CLEGG—KERR.—On April 4, 1867, at the Parsonage of the Twelfth Baptist Church, by the Rev. R. F. Hedden, Mr. ALFRED CLEGG to Miss CARRIE KERR, both of this city.

THOMAS—MOORE.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. J. S. Kennard, HENRY H. THOMAS, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Miss MARY A. MOORE, granddaughter of William Barger, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, from injuries received at the late explosion, GEORGE W. CLARK, son of Charles J. and Ann Clark, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, Warren Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., and Southwark Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 411 Redwood street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

SHIPPEN.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1205 Walnut street, on Monday, June 10, at 5 o'clock A. M. Interment at the family vault, at Farley, Bucks county.

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Manufacturer of
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathising with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

The Office of the Company will be opened to the public in a few days, of which due notice will be given. 6 7 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

The Management of this establishment, sincerely sympathising with the unfortunate sufferers by the explosion on Sansom Street, on Th

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—Confiscation—Policy of the Evening Telegraph.

Some days since we published a letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in favor of confiscation. This sweeping measure was therein advocated because of a desire to see the farmers of "Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, and York counties" reimbursed for losses sustained during the invasion of 1863. It was not on the ground of national policy, or of necessity, nor yet for the purpose of punishment or prevention that this step was supported by Mr. Stevens. It was to repay a local loss, occasioned by the vicissitudes of war. We then said:—

"If there is no better ground for confiscation than to repay the cowardly, semi-disloyal farmers of the counties named, who charged our soldiers for a cup of milk, and fled from or tampered with the Rebels, we do not favor confiscation. We have no sympathy to waste on such losers. The State has already reimbursed all the deserving, and many who were not deserving. It may be that confiscation will be necessary as a punishment for continued contumacy. It may be that it will be needed to yet further humble the spirits of the late Rebels. But it can never be that it will be enforced to repay the Pennsylvania farmers for losses suffered years ago, and already once paid by the State."

To these sentiments the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, edited by Hon. Edward McPherson, takes exception, and in an article over a column long attacks our policy and motives. We do not intend to reply to that portion of the editorial which refers to our "flippancy" and "grossness," nor to our "place beneath contempt," nor yet our "foul slander." Those of our readers who read our article can judge for themselves whether it was by word or inference deficient in courtesy to any one. In our views, however, we probably did reflect on the loyalty of the farmers of the southern counties and the justice of their claims. In doing so we were not guilty of "passionate proscription." We expressed what was and is our deliberate opinion, and the article of our Gettysburg contemporary has not caused us to waver in our sentiments. Our neighbor says:—

"The editor of The Evening Telegraph, by his own showing, is not opposed, *in principle*, to confiscation; but declares he will be for it if it be necessary as a punishment, or to humble the spirit of the late Rebels. Mr. Stevens is for it, as his letter shows, because the law and practice of nations justify it, and because justice to innocent and plundered citizens of the United States requires it. There is, then this difference, in this respect, between the position of the editor of The Evening Telegraph and Mr. Stevens. The former makes his approval of the policy dependent upon his desire to punish the Rebels; Mr. Stevens, upon the inherent justice of the thing itself, upon the uniform practice of nations, and the outraged 'rights' of citizens. Which is the nobler view?"

True, we are in favor of confiscation, on principle, under certain contingencies; but these contingencies do not include local greed. We base our advocacy of such a step on a possible necessity, on a chance that national safety and security in the future may need such a step. But on no other grounds than the positive demands of expediency do we feel willing to lend it our assent. The right of private property is one of the most sacred known to men, and to divest a citizen of it in order that another not specially injured by him may be gratified, is not to be tolerated. Mr. Stevens and the Gettysburg *Star* favor it because of "the law and practice of nations." Now, this argument will not hold good a moment. We are not dealing with nations—not even belligerents. No such recognition was ever vouchsafed to the "Confederate" States. We view the Rebellion as an organization of individuals; the invasion was an invasion of individuals organized against the Government. The losses sustained were inflicted by marauders, and for all such injuries the law provides a claim not against the General Government, but against the States. If a mob destroys our office, do we sue in Washington? Clearly not. Our only chance of recompense is from Pennsylvania. We therefore oppose the assumption by the General Government of claims which cannot legally be brought against it.

Again, the *Star and Sentinel* states that our remarks on the farmers

"Are intended to convey the impression that the bulk of the citizens of the border counties were unfaithful to the Government and unkind to its soldiers, and are therefore undeserving of such consideration. The war has produced no fouler slander. Doubtless, there were here disloyal men during the war. Most of them got their inspiration from disloyal Philadelphians whom we could readily name. It may be that, under this stimulus, in some cases, greed got the better of patriotism. But we utterly deny the truth of the general statement of The Evening Telegraph. These counties responded promptly to every call of the country for troops, or for supplies, and contributed of their substance as fully for the support of the Government in every good work as any portion of this or any other State. We make the statement broadly; and we mean it precisely as it stands."

Very well. We will join issue, and look at the facts. We boldly assert that, as a rule, the citizens of the border counties of our State were disloyal; that they did not sympathize with the war; that they opposed the Government by every means in their power, and wished the success of the South. In 1862, the election immediately preceding the invasion, the counties named by Mr. Stevens gave nearly 10,000 majority for the ultra peace-at-any-price wing of the Democratic party. These loyal men sent Mr. A. J. Glossbrener to Congress as the exponent of their views, and he well expressed them by voting against any bill for men or money to carry on the war. Mr. Hughes, on the outbreak of the struggle, expressed this sentiment when he said that, as the "line of division has to be drawn, the people of Southern Pennsylvania want it to fall north of our State." Mr. Glossbrenner, for his able and truthful representation of the people of the border counties, was honored by a relection. We ask the *Star and Sentinel* how it can explain this fact? Will it also show us how the quotas of these counties were raised, and how often the draft was necessarily resorted to? Will our contemporary deny that the State was saved by regiments not raised in the border counties? The *Star* says:—

"All was alarm and activity and labor. Meanwhile, the armies met on these hills, and the Rebels, giving way, sought refuge behind the Potomac. Then Philadelphia rested from its labors. It was safe; and its salvation was wrought out *here* by brave men."

Where did the "brave men" come from? Not from *their* neighborhood, but from other States and our own city. The farmers were all neutral, and professed to sympathize with the Rebels. The battle was indeed fought there and then—*not by those who now claim recompense*, but by those who did what the citizens of the border counties were too fearful or to untrue to do; and thus our city was saved. The more we look at their claims, the more are we confirmed in our expressed opinion. It may be that a few good men will be losers by the refusal, but as there can be no discrimination, we cannot see how we can separate the wheat from the chaff. They do not demand a cent on the claim of loyalty, or bravery, or liberality, and with our consent not a dollar shall they have. And in urging this we speak in no spirit of "passionate proscription."

In conclusion, the *Star and Sentinel* calls on us to "recall our unjust criticism on the first statesman of this generation, to whose enlightened sagacity and indomitable purpose and unflinching firmness the nation is infinitely indebted." We have nothing to recall. We made no "unjust criticism." For Mr. Stevens we have ever had the highest respect. In the article complained of, we said that "Mr. Stevens is a statesman of great force of character and undoubted patriotism." We give him all the praise our contemporary metes out. He is able, patriotic, and honest; yet we do not on this account surrender our privilege of individual opinion to his dictation. With all his great powers, we think Mr. Stevens is seeking to lead the Republican party into a position where it does not design to go. It is not in favor of confiscation, nor does it sympathize with that spirit of bitter hatred of the South which Mr. Stevens has ever evinced. If his advice was to be followed, the party would be ruined. We require policy, not headlong ferocity. And it is in order to secure our power, and in order that we may do good to all, that, while granting all the virtues attributed to the venerable statesman, we deem his course of conduct inexpedient, and if pursued will end in the reinstatement of the Democracy in power.

Congress and the Constitution.

The New York *Times* professes to believe the entire work of Congress in regard to reconstruction to have been extra-constitutional. It asks, where in the Constitution does anybody "find authority for Congress to pass a law excluding certain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt constitutions such as Congress may prescribe; or to subject the civil functionaries of a State to the paramount authority of a military commander; or to decree universal negro suffrage in the Southern States as the condition of restoration? We can find no such authority, and never could; nor have we ever been fortunate enough to find any one who could point it out."

Allow a man to manufacture his own premises, and he may prove almost anything. And so, allow the *Times* by the forms of its questions to put into the mouths of its opponents concessions which they do not make, and it presents quite a formidable front. In the sense in which the *Times* uses the word "State," we deny that the late Rebel communities constitute States, and, therefore, also that they are entitled to "representation," or have any "civic functionaries" to be subjected to the "paramount authority of a military commander." We believe the action of Congress in reconstruction to have been entirely constitutional, and neither to have been beyond the Constitution nor opposed to it. Such we have no doubt is the conviction of the great mass of Republicans whose minds are not burdened by the metaphysical refinements and complications which never cease to affect the editor of the *Times*. The overthrow of the Rebellion having left the former States of the South which participated in it without any constitutional framework of civil government, reconstruction became a necessity, and was made specially obligatory by the Constitution itself, where it provides that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. And as Congress is the legislative branch of the Government, it, and it alone, was competent to inaugurate the work of reorganization. All that the President did, or attempted to do, was unconstitutional and usurpatory, and at best could only be regarded as provisional or temporary in its character. The organizations which he effected possess no sanctity, no legality, and to speak of them as "States," or as entitled to representation, is gressly to err.

As to "decreeing universal negro suffrage," Congress had no rightful choice in the matter. It could know no distinction of color among the citizens of the United States. It would have had just as good a right to exclude all the whites as it would to have excluded all the blacks. Granting that it had the right to reconstruct at all, it was bound to do so on the principles of justice and equality.

In our view, therefore, in this whole contest Congress has been guided strictly by the letter as well as by the spirit of the Constitution. In its successful resistance of Executive usurpation, it has rescued the Constitution from the most formidable assault made upon it since the foundation of the Government.

Why Not Report?—The Committee on Law, of Common Council, at their meeting a few days since, agreed to report adversely to the legality of the election of Frederick A. Van Cleve to the position of Assistant City Solicitor. We would like to know why that report was not presented on Thursday. Can it be that the Chairman, out of personal sympathy for Van Cleve, has neglected to do his duty? We hope, for his good name, that he has not. One who abets a wrong-doer is an accessory, and to be considered as in league and "in the same boat." In a legal point of view, we are convinced that Mr. Van Cleve has no right whatever to his ill-gotten post. As he has not sufficient self-respect to resign, he must be forcibly ejected. We have a right to demand a report from the Committee on Law, and unless it is presented at the next meeting we shall deem the Committee derelict, and seek the reason for the unnecessary delay. Having once adopted a report, the chairman has no option in its presentation or withdrawal.

Crops at the South.—The prospects for the cotton crop in Georgia are said to be very fine, and the product is estimated as high as 500,000 bales. Grain crops are also said to be very promising. A similar state of facts is reported in Alabama, and, indeed, throughout the entire South. The Mobile *Tribune* says:—"We have looked at papers from all parts of the South, and discover that everywhere, with very few exceptions, the crops are full of promise, more especially of wheat and corn. There is no very important complaint of the condition of cotton, and that is something of value, for within twenty years we have not heard of the prospect of a good cotton crop."

Subscription for the Sufferers.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of $100 from J. C. & Co. for the sufferers, to be distributed through the agents of the Home Missionary Society, No. 507 North street. Any subscriptions will be received by us, acknowledged through our columns, and handed over to the agents of the above-named Society for the alleviation of the wants of the unfortunates of the late sad calamity.

Amount previously acknowleged	$25·00
J. C. & Co.	100·00
J. H. T.	5·00
Theodore Bliss & Co.	25·00
T. M. Bryan, Esq., per Thos. J. Mason,	20·00
Total	$175·00

We also commend to our clerical readers the suggestion contained in the appended communication:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Permit a reader to avail himself of your liberality to suggest, through the medium of your journal, to the numerous church organizations of our city, that, if practical, they take up a special collection to-morrow (Sabbath day), to assist as far as possible in relieving the temporary necessities of the suddenly bereaved families of the victims of the late distressing disaster. This would afford many an opportunity to contribute their mite to so praiseworthy an object; and if but a small sum should be realized by each, the aggregate would doubtless amount to a generous and acceptable offering. B.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1867.

A Costly Cabinet.—An ebony cabinet, inlaid with ivory, and intended for a ladies' boudoir, is exhibited in the Paris Exposition. Its price is $10,000.

DRY GOODS.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·10, $1·37, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

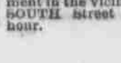
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m8p

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,
POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.
LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
3 2[wamtirp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50: Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·20; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m



DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 12m4p*

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 18 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¾ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk! appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.
ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS
OF
LLAMA LACE POINTES,
THREAD LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,
PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,
AT LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
—Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 6 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS
That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell
ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS
At the Lowest Market Rates,
AND IN THIS RESPECT
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion. 5 30 31 1 3 5 7

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Lately opened, direct from Europe,
FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this Season, at prices that will defy competition.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from $1·50 and upwards.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' wear, very cheap.
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.
20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very cheap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62½ cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawns, ranging from 20 cents upwards.
1 case French Percales, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, large size, $1·50, cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large assortment at reduced prices.
50 dozen Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 37 cents, worth $1.
LADIES, GIVE US A TRIAL.
Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want all others to
COME AND DO LIKEWISE.
Our method is evidently becoming popular—ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
P. S.—Another invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly. 3 9]

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
OFFER GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, AT 37½ CENTS.
BROWN LINEN DRILLING, 37½, 45, 50, AND 56 CENTS.
FINE MIXED LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS, GOOD STYLES.
LIGHT MIXED CASSIMERES, 75, 87½ CENTS, $1·00 AND $1·25, CHEAP.
ALL-WOOL AND COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS FOR BATHING ROBES.
BROWN AND BUFF LINENS FOR LADIES' SUITS. [3 2m
LIGHT WEIGHT MIDDLESEX AND FRENCH CLOTHS FOR CIRCULARS.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!
NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 25 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!
Still Further Depression in Prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drill's and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
4 1 11smrp] PHILADELPHIA.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
LLAMA POINTES.
Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
Black Llama Pointes, low to fine grades.
Pusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege and Tamartine Shawls.
Fine stock Spring and summer shawls.
5,000 Shawls, all new, $3·00 to $9·00.
SILK SACQUES.
Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Man tes.
Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear.
Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.
BLACK IRON BAREGES.
Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
Extra large mesh best quality Iron Barege.
English Black Grenadine, one case, 31 cents per yard.
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines.
Black Silks, a magnificent Stock, $1·20 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 75, 88 cents, $1·00, to finest imported.
Black Tamise and Wool Delaines.
WALKING SUITS
Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn.
All the new materials for these, 75 cents to $1·00 per yard.
75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.
CASSIMERES.
75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. 1 1 2stuth4p
$1·00 and $1·25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
5 25 13t* PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BOILER EXPLOSION

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster—The Families of the Killed—A Loss of $45,000 Sustained, Etc. Etc.

The terrible disaster of Thursday afternoon, by which nearly two dozen hard-working men suffered a terrible death, is still the all engrossing topic of conversation. The feeling of grief throughout the community is universal, and all the more so from the fact that the families of many of the killed are left in a destitute condition.

THE RUINED MILL

was erected early in the year 1861, from the plans of Mr. John McArthur, Jr., by Mr. Charles Goehman, to whose estate the property still belongs. It was constructed in a substantial manner, the interior arrangements being fully strong enough to support the heavy machinery used in the business. Mr. Goehman carried on the work of turning, planing, and sawing fancy scrolls for cabinet-makers, until the time of his death, about one year ago. For a short time after that the business was conducted as before, in the name of his widow; but in February last a five years' lease was given to Messrs. Geasey & Ward, the former of whom had formerly carried on a similar business at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets.

The boilers and machinery were constructed by Messrs. Morgan & Orr. There were two of the former, known as return flue boilers, costing $800, and they are said to have been fully tested before being placed in position. Several valuable additions were made to the machinery by them, thus materially increasing the loss. As stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon, the loss sustained by this firm amounts to about $16,000, while the Schomacker Piano Forte Company lose about $10.0. The building cost $16,000 when erected in 1861, and owing to the rise in the value of real estate, was probably worth about $24,000 at the time of its destruction. This would make the total loss amount to $41,000, exclusive of that sustained by Messrs. Miller, Reader & Co., which cannot now be estimated. The property belonging to the estate of Mr. Goehman was quite heavily insured, there being $3000 on the stock, $5000 on the building, and $1000 on the office, in the Fire Association, and $5000 in the Royal, of Liverpool, on the boilers, shafting, etc. But as the whole establishment and all its contents were laid in worthless ruins by the explosion, no claim can be made upon the insurance companies. The fire that broke out immediately after the explosion did nothing more than char the shattered timbers, which were certainly of little value in their then condition.

THE WORK IN THE RUINS

was continued throughout yesterday, and did not cease until about 9 o'clock in the evening. The two men who ventured upon the shaking wall, for the purpose of adjusting the ropes to the chimney, when the latter was overturned, as already described in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, were members of the Washington Hose Company, and were named John Carrigan and James Hockler. The task was both difficult and dangerous, but the work of removing the bodies of the killed from the ruins could not be prosecuted while the chimney remained standing, and ready to fall at any moment. Great credit is, therefore, due to these men for their fearless venture. Indeed, the firemen have labored from first to last, in this distressing affair, in a manner that entitles them to the gratitude of the entire public. But there are among our firemen a few characters who are a disgrace to their fraternity, as well as a pest to the community. One of these was arrested for robbing a corpse of an empty pocket-book, while another escaped with a gold watch, taken from the same body.

About half after 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon the overworked and exhausted firemen were relieved by a number of volunteer cabinet-makers, whose exertions were soon rewarded by the discovery of the remains of Mr. George W. Geasey and Samuel Dargen. Neither of them had been reached by the fire, but both were horribly crushed by the falling timbers, and must have suffered an instant death. Both the bodies were found in a sitting posture, in the southwestern corner of the ruined building, the head of Mr. Geasey resting on his left arm.

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as ascertained up to the present writing:—

George Washington Geasey, residing at No. 1725 Coates street.

Samuel Dargin, residing at No. 1508 Thompson street. He leaves a wife and four children.

George W. Dilkes, residing at Second and Union streets. He was unmarried.

George W. Clark, who was a single man, but intended soon to be married. He had been employed by Mr. Goehman for ten years, and intended to leave the mill on Friday to enter into business for himself.

James O'Donnell, who was unmarried.

Philip Lauger, residing at No. 1428 Ridge avenue. He was only twenty-one years of age, and had been married about a year.

Justus Schwieger, who leaves a wife and three children. He resided at No. 732 Passyunk road, where he kept a little variety shop.

August Linge, aged about 40 years, He resided at No. 848 North Third street, and leaves a wife and two children.

Jacob Hylenman, residing on Charlotte street, above Brown. He was married and leaves a wife and two small children in destitute circumstances.

Henry Haddock, residing at Eighteenth and Callowhill streets. He leaves a wife and three small children utterly destitute.

Alexander N. Closson, residing at No. 3729 Warren street, West Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and eight children in destitute circumstances.

Harry Mealy, residing at No. 4046 Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and one child destitute.

Dietrich Endress.

John Drehr, residing at Fourth and Coates streets. He leaves a wife and one child, destitute.

Three bodies yet remain to be recognized, but their condition is such as to render it a matter of improbability. This renders the total number of bodies recovered seventeen.

The following are still missing:—

Frederick Shuman, who was at work on the first floor of the mill. He resided at No. 1239 North Tenth street, and leaves a wife and four small children very destitute. He had worked at the mill for fourteen mounths. Previous to this he served in the 98th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in nineteen regular battles. This morning his hat and dinner-kettle were found in the midst of the rubbish.

William R. Holloway, residing at No. 2144 Leithgow street. He leaves a wife and three children.

Henry Wolfroum, residing at No. 2309 Simes street.

William Cronot, residing on Cowley street, between Race and Vine.

William Akauf, residing on Dartmoor street, above Thirteenth.

James Hamilton, residing on Thomas street, Frankford. He was married, and leaves a family.

Frank Dubois, a boy, residing at Second and Reed streets. He was only sixteen years old.

John Hommell, residing at No. 1319 Kates street. He leaves a wife and one child.

Charles Stewart.

—— Leonard.

—— Hauklee.

The injured persons who were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital were all doing well at 10 o'clock to-day, with a fair prospect of recovery, unless some of them have sustained internal injuries not yet detected.

George W. Dilkes, whose body was recovered, and James Hamilton and Frank Dubois, were employed by Messrs. Miller, Reader & Co. All the others were employed by Messrs. Geasey & Ward. The members of the former firm were all absent from the building at the time of the explosion, and Thomas Buchanan, one of their employes, made a miraculous escape, with but slight injuries, by crawling out between the joists of the second story floor.

Adam Stewart, one of the workmen of Messrs. Geasey & Ward, was also miraculously preserved from instant death. He was at work in one of the upper rooms when the explosion took place, and in an instant found himself buried among broken timbers and bricks, but fortunately two beams lodged in such a manner as to form a kind of bridge over his head. He tried to make himself heard when the search had been commenced for those in the ruins but failing in that, he managed to work his way out, though his clothes were badly torn and his flesh painfully lacerated. He was removed to his residence, at No. 1119 Hamilton street.

AID FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE SUFFERERS.

As will be seen above, the families of the unfortunate victims of the explosion are in absolute destitution. We noticed yesterday the efforts that have already been made for their relief. Several of the families have already been visited by the agent of the Home Missionary Society, whose office is at No. 507 North third street. Contributions can be sent there, or to the office of the Treasurer, at No. 133 North Third street. The contribution of the Commercial Exchange has reached $500.

The benefit in aid of the fund for the relief of these sorrow-stricken people which the management of the Chesnut Street Theatre have tendered, takes place on Monday evening next, and should not be forgotten by our readers.

Mr. Robert Fox, of the New American Theatre, is also preparing to give a benefit in aid of the same, which will take place on Friday evening next, the 14th instant. The entire receipts of the entertainment will go to the bereaved, it being Mr. Fox's intention to pay all the advertising and other expenses himself, while the members of the dramatic company will give their services free.

THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION THIS MORNING.

Notwithstanding the drizzling rain which continued throughout this morning, crowds still gathered and lingered about the place, while their excitement manifested no abatement. A more dismal picture could not be imagined than that presented to all observers.

About half after 9 o'clock willing hands set to work clearing away the rubbish, and labored steadily through the drenching rain in search of friends and relatives. Now and then a burnt shoe, hat, or tattered piece of cloth, brought to light by the excavation in the *debris*, would be carefully examined by sorrowing friends, as a clue to the whereabouts of the missing. Fathers and brothers were there, who gathered around the scene of desolation, living in that awful suspense when a faint ray of hope almost forces itself upon inevitable truth, that the missing could not have perished.

A volunteer force of fifty men was offered to those in charge of removing the rubbish, to relieve the firemen and others who had labored so energetically since the catastrophe. It is known that three bodies lie at the base of the chimney, and are covered up by a large pile of bricks and timber.

THE LITTLE ORPHAN POOR—HOW THEY LIVE.—But few comparatively, engrossed with the cares and dudes of life, have rarely a thought for the atoms of humanity which drift along in such a vast metropolis as this. None there are who care for them, not one to guide or direct them in the proper paths of life. Imagination scarcely exaggerates the picture, words fail to express the reality of the listless rovings, the loneliness, the pinchings of hunger and want of poor little outcast orphans. And of such there are many, coming from the lower classes, who care little or nothing at all for the little ones suddenly bereft of parents. Charity cannot always extend its benevolent hand, public officials often fail to point them out, and the negligence of those who once were neighbors leaves the little orphan ones to ramble alone, uncared for, unknown, through the thoroughfares, to gain a livelihood as best they can. What a life is theirs! Their only home the streets. Their sustenance what little they can earn, and often steal, or what they beg from door to door. Their meagre clothing, the cast-off garments of others, for summer too hot, and for winter utterly incapable of keeping out the chilly blasts and penetrating cold. Coverings for their heads are so varied as to defy enumeration, but all answering to the general title of "ventilation gossamers." Their scanty wardrobe is ever with them, and a tattered handkerchief would be an easy substitute for a trunk, wherein to place their little all. At all times the friendless orphans are the last to leave the thoroughfares which have been thronged all day by the ceaseless, hurrying streams of humanity. Could you watch them as one by one they dart down gloomy alleys, up dark streets, and into more dismal courts, their sleeping places would be brought to light even amid the darkness.

What a story could some old and rickety stairway tell, if its battered and weather-stained boards had but the power of utterance, of the little, lonely, ragged urchin who sought its protection at the hour of midnight, and cuddled beneath its tottering form, to sob himself to sleep, while the wind whistled through the chinks, making the old stairway creak and groan in harmony with his loneliness! Or, of some old box, standing in some sombre nook, that was a welcome shelter from the beating rains, the blustering storms, and chilly night air. Were you but omnipresent, you could witness the appropriation, by these little outcasts, of old buildings, with which time and wear had made sad havoc, and for years had known no tenants save rats and roaches; of damp cellars, marble steps, and lumber yards, as nightly resorts. But a few hours would they be tenants. Before the dawn of day, these little ones of the "Wandering Jew," done up in rags, would rouse themselves, perform their ablutions at the nearest pump, and then commence their regular dismal tramp up and down the streets.

Their modes of life are as varied as fancy's whims can make them, but ever kept within the bounds which poverty makes for all. Their vocations are many. They compose an army of bootblacks, while in no less number they are the squads of newsboys who are daily met about the streets. Some choose the harder life of beggary, which is but poorly rewarded for the many petitions that longing looks, pinched faces, and battered forms can make. A large number, helped onward by rude speeches and rough usage, have already, by petty actions, crossed the threshold of the criminal world.

In the day time they pass on every hand, at night they stand upon the steps of our theatres eagerly watching to catch a glimpse of the imaginary world within. Or by the aid of the hard-earned quarter they gain the upper circle, only to feel more sharply the contrast of the two extremes of poverty above and wealth below. A hard life is theirs! One full of temptation and sad destitution. Many have been gathered into the homes which the charitable have endowed. But their number is but a minority of the great army of orphans to be found scattered throughout this great metropolis.

The Homes for these wanderers are filled. Their managers have done, are doing a noble work, but their willing hands are cramped by the lack of support. Let not the progress of one of the grandest of objects be hampered by want of means, but let our kind-hearted citizens come to its rescue, in order that these little orphans may be brought under wholesome keeping, where they can be educated and elevated, so that they may make good and upright citizens of the community.

A THERMOMETRICAL STATEMENT OF THE WEATHER.—We give below an exhibit of the range of the thermometer for the first eight days of June. It will be seen that the coldest weather was on the morning of June 1st, when the thermometer marked 65 degrees, and the hottest season was on the afternoon of the 6th instant, when the mercury ran up to 87. For the coldest and warmest seasons of 1866, which occurred on the same days, and at the same time as those of the present year, the thermometer marked 58 and 85½ degrees respectively. The thermometer has ranged as follows, since the inception of the month:—

	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P.M.
June 1	65	77	76
" 2	66	76½	78
" 3	72	81	83
" 4	67	77	80
" 5	70	81½	83½
" 6	72	88	87
" 7	72	82	81
" 8	71	—	—

IN VIEW OF THE RECENT TERRIBLE ACCIDENT that has sent a thrill of horror through our entire community, we are naturally led to wonder that men take so little precaution to guard their lives from such risks. It is the evident duty of every man to insure his life against such casualties, and yet, though there are on an average ten accidents to one fire, yet men take ten times more care to insure their houses than their bodies and limbs against injury and mutilation. A word to the wise should be sufficient. There are two or three good Accident Insurance Companies represented in this city. One of them—a home company—the North American Life and Accident Insurance Company, doing business at No. 432 Walnut street, composed of merchants and others of our own city, who are thoroughly responsible, is especially worthy of patronage, as thereby capital is retained in our own State instead of being diverted to another.

POSTPONEMENT.—On account of the inclemency of the weather, the regatta which was to have taken place to-day, on the Schuylkill, will, most likely, be postponed till Monday, at the same hours in the afternoon. Should the day be a pleasant one, a splendid display may be anticipated.

INQUEST IN THE RIDDLE CASE.—This afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, the Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest in the case of Riddle homicide. The first witness examined was Mr. Robert Gamble, residing at No. 320 Catharine street. On being sworn he said:—

I jumped into a South street car the evening it happened, and rode out to Twentieth street, to Ovens' office, to get a card; went into back room where he was sitting; first asked if he was in; but he was asleep; awoke him, and he sent down for what witness wanted by a boy; in the meantime I asked Ovens to take a drink; brought in mineral water, but witness wanted whisky; while there a couple of gentlemen came in, but did not know whether they asked for Ovens or not; said something about an assessment paper; they came to words about it and witness went out; he heard the word loafers used by Mr. Ovens; he (Ovens) went into the bar room and went towards the front door and stopped; the deceased was standing near the bar, the brother near the door, by the window; they asked to see a paper which Ovens had taken and thrown in a drawer back of the bar; Ovens said 'he would take care of that,' or something to that effect.

One of them said, "Mr. Ovens, that's my brother; he's no loafer." I think he said to Mr. Ovens, "You're a loafer," as he used the word 'loafer' a second time; whilst all this was taking place, I had my back towards them; I took my pocket-book out to pay for my drinks; just as I looked around, the shortest of the two said to Ovens, "You're a loafer," while they were talking, I went up to Mr. Ovens and told him not to talk in that manner; just as soon as the words "You're a loafer" were used his arms were raised and Mr. Ovens was knocked down by the short man; then the largest one seemed excited, and reached over and got a pitcher, and slammed things around, and struck at me twice, and I caught it on the left arm; I fell down on some chairs and he fell on top of me; when he got off of me I got up, went out and got on a car and went home; Mr. Stokes was in behind the bar; there was another man in the barroom; I saw no one strike the deceased; it was not until the row was all over that the crowd rushed in, but heard that a row was made outside and that a man had had his head cut with a brick, and had been taken to a drug store; I nodded to deceased to go out before the row occurred.

Henry Jackson sworn—Live at No. 1816 Ellsworth street; was coming up Wain street when I saw a crowd in front of Mr. Ovens' tavern; saw young Mr. Riddle; saw Mr. Hornkeith standing on the corner; did not hear who was in the house; saw a man named Culp, a short man, with a black moustache.

James Hill sworn—Live at No. 2045 Lombard street; coming up Twentieth street towards Pine, and had got to a little street near Ovens' place, when I heard a scuffling in the bar-room; saw Mr. Ovens' in the middle of the bar-room lying on the floor, but did not see who hit him; saw young Riddle near him; saw a man in the bar-room with an ice-pitcher in his hands, making striking demonstrations with it; saw one of the two with an umbrella, and heard a sound of a blow being struck while fighting in the bar-room; saw a woman there, and heard her scream; saw a person come to the door, and saw the ice-pitcher come flying at deceased's head while he was going towards the door; did not see who threw it; there were two or three in from the outside; the deceased was in the doorway, stooping, and another man was hitting at him with a billy; to the best of my recollection, the striking took place on the step; heard deceased call out police two or three times, and think he hallooed "murder;" the deceased was thrown outside, and the brother was inside when the door was shut; the man was standing on the left hand side of the door going in, near the door; would know him. At this point Hornkeith came in, and was recognized as the man who struck the deceased.

Henry Hulm, No. 2402 Pine street sworn:—Got there when it was near over; when I first heard the disturbance I thought it was fire; I heard the cry of "Watch, police;" saw a man bleeding and heard he was Colonel Riddle; saw a man have Mr. Ovens round the neck and struck him several times in the ribs; witness then turned around and saw the man bleeding; stood outside of the door when Cliff went up and passed by him into the room; saw Cliff walk in and hit the deceased's brother; saw Hankeith near the bar; Colonel Riddle was outside, near the corner of the cellar door; when Cliff went in the door was shut; Mr. Hankeith had a pitcher in his left hand; to the best of witness' belief, Mr. Cliff did not go in.

[The investigation is still being proceeded with.]

DOINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—An old man named S. B. Hume, residing in London, was arrested, and appeared before Committing Magistrate Beitler, on an alleged charge of boarding at the Continental without offering any payment for the same. He was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

Winfield Huber and Levi A. Houston, two young men, were held in $1500 each to answer a charge, with other parties, of conspiracy and attempted burglary.

George L. Black, upholsterer, residence No. 1205 Fitzwater street, who has been incarcerated in prison for the last six years, and William Devoe, who "once in a while" follows the wat , but in fact is a "Jack of all trades," and who also has been in jail, appeared before Alderman Beitler. Chief Lemon testified that the parties were professional burglars, and immediately after certain great burglaries they were very "flush" with money, and were supposed to have been concerned in those transactions. They were held in $3000 bail each to keep the peace for one year.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon Michael McLaughlin was arrested for committing an assault of a brutal character upon a child, nine years of age, at the Arsenal wharf. It appears that three children were on the wharf playing, when McLaughlin sent two of them away upon some pretense or other, and enticed the third into the cabin of a sloop that lay at the wharf. A number of ladies and others attracted the attention of some persons in the vicinity, and, seeing the assault, they secured McLaughlin and sent for Police Officer Clark. When the latter arrested him he was found stowed away in the forecastle. McLaughlin had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, who committed him in default of $2000 bail to answer the charge brought against him.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM GIFT ENTERPRISE A SAFE INVESTMENT.—There is not the slightest doubt that the Gettysburg Asylum Gift Enterprise is one of the safest investments of the kind ever presented to the public of Philadelphia. Purchasers of certificates in this brilliant gift scheme are notified that the Supervisors have relinquished all control of moneys received until the coming decision of the Supreme Court is made known. A gentleman of standing in this community has been selected, to whom all funds are handed over, and they are deposited by him in one of our principal banking institutions. In case of a decision against the enterprise, this gentleman pledges himself to refund all moneys received to the parties interested in certificates. Nothing could be fairer than this.

LIQUOR STORE ROBBED.—Last night the liquor store of David Callahan, No. 1729 Market street, was entered and robbed of two barrels of fine whisky, and one barrel of port wine, the whole valued at between $450 and $500. The thieves had driven a wagon to Mr. Callahan's store, and breaking in the back building, which was nothing but a slight board structure, they loaded up and drove off. As wagons are constantly going and coming during Friday night and Saturday morning, it wouldn't have excited any remark, even if it had been observed.

STEALING A BUMMER'S SHOES.—Last night Edward Davies, a colored man, was arrested at Seventh and St. Mary streets, upon a charge of larceny. Edward fell in love with a pair of shoes that ornamented the lower extremities of a drunken bummer who was enjoying a pleasant slumber upon a cellar-door. Just as Edward had succeeded in removing the shoes some one saw the operation, and chase was given. Edward after a short run was captured, and after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary was committed to answer.

AN UNPRINCIPLED SCOUNDREL.—A man giving the name of Stephen Hutton was arrested yesterday upon the charge of larceny, at Tenth and Sansom streets. If the circumstances as alleged against him are true, it displays as dark a shade of human nature as the police records ever show. It is said that he robbed one of the dead bodies that were taken from the ruins of the late disastrous explosion, of a pocket-book containing $1·50. Hutton had a hearing before Alderman Patchel, who held him in $400 bail to answer.

HEARINGS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—At 12 o'clock to-day James Fletcher, John Lynch, and —— Lovett were charged before United States Commissioner Sergeant with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. The case was postponed until Tuesday next.

Before United States Commissioner Hibler, John Roberts and Antoinette Noblett were charged with perjury. The case was continued until Monday afternoon.

A MERITED PROMOTION.—William J. Campbell, of this city, familiarly known to the citizens of the Seventh Ward, and formerly of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has passed successfully the ordeal of an examination before the Military Board at New York, and been appointed Second Lieutenant in the 22d Regular Infantry, of the regular army.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—About 11·45 o'clock this morning, a boy named Harvey, while carelessly handling a pistol at Welsh's tavern, Fourth and Shippen streets, accidentally shot a man named Bradley in the forehead. Dr. Delay extracted the ball, which was perfectly flattened. Bradley was taken home.

DOGS CAPTURED.—During the past week the dog-catchers have been doing quite a good business. There were captured in all 177, of which 146 were knocked on the head, and 31 were reclaimed. There was returned into the treasury $62.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively,
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

SHOOTING AT THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—*Proclamation from Napoleon III.*—TUILERIES, June 7.—*Whereas*, to-day, while the Czar of the Russias and myself were returning from the review in the Champ de Mars, a pistol shot was fired into my carriage at the Czar, and came very near hitting me. This is to notify the people of France that, if they value the life of their Emperor, they must not shoot at his friends while they are in his company, especially in so close proximity to the person of the Emperor of the French as to be sitting on the same carriage seat with him, as most unpleasant consequences might ensue from an imperfect aim. As much confidence as the Emperor has in the military skill of the French people in general, and the soldiers in particular, yet an indiscriminate firing of pistols in the direction of the Emperor will not be allowed. The Emperor hereafter will not be accompanied by the Czar. The Czar's suit, or one similar to it, was on sale last winter at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing Store, under the Continental. Now their counters are filled with Summer Clothing.

(Signed) NAPOLEON III.

☞ W. & B.—CLOTHING—CHEAPEST AND BEST.
☞ W. & B.—*Clothing—Cheapest and Best.*
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☞ *The opinion expressed on all sides is, that the* LARGEST *assortment*, BEST *styles of goods*, HANDSOMEST *cut Clothing, and most* REASONABLE PRICES *are to our Establishment. We invite* COMPARISON. *Citizens and Strangers are cordially invited to look through our Sales Rooms. No customer ever leaves our house dissatisfied.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—*We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have them made up in beautiful style expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up; they can always have them fresh and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.—The attention of ladies is particularly directed to the dress goods advertisement of Mr. George Wisham, No. 7 N. Eighth street. From it they will perceive that this well-known house offers a superb line of fashionable dress fabrics, of the most desirable styles and qualities, at a great reduction from the early spring prices, having been mainly purchased at the recent auction sales in New York and Philadelphia.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, etc., from the American Art Gallery of New York, will be concluded this evening at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Sale without reserve.

DIED.

For additional deaths see Third Page.

HOOKEY.—On the 8th instant, MARY, daughter of the late Anthony Hookey, Esq., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. ANN Gallagher, No. 826 N. Sixth street, on Monday morning, June 10, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Holy Trinity Church, Sixth and Spruce streets.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 115 A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, Brother SAMUEL R. DARGIN.

By order of the W. M.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph H. Pouncal, No. 2107 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 925 Market street, Camden.
S. A. Hughes, No 6 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap No. 1350 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 465 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventier, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Foley, Phoenixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4500 others. Neuralgia, Gout.

Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [8 30 stuthsmrp

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photograph portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 256 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—In a case before the United States District Court, Judge Bryan has decided that the telegraph company is bound to exhibit private messages in evidence when required, telegrams not being within the class of privileged communications. The decision occasions much comment in mercantile circles.

From Cincinnati—A New Park—The Weather.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—At a meeting of the City Council, a committee was appointed to report a suitable location for a park of 500 acres for Cincinnati.

Yesterday was the hottest of the season here, the mercury being at 90 degrees in the shade.

Fall of a Warehouse.

BOSTON, June 8.—A large warehouse in Charlestown, known as Tuncker's Bonded Warehouse, fell to the ground with a terrible crash yesterday afternoon. Three men who were at work in the building at the time were severely injured.

Court of Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Mr. Charles C. Duncan, of the firm of Dudean & Kendall, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning with Chief Clerk Wilmuth. The debts are estimated at $120,000. Mr. Duncan was the organizer of the projected Mediterranean excursion.

Committal of General Cole.

ALBANY, June 8.—General Cole has been fully committed for the murder of Mr. Hiscock.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 105½; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 91⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 119½; Cumberland preferred, 2-½; Virginia 6s, 69; Missouri 6s, 98½; Hudson River, 105¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 103⅞; do. 1864, 106⅛; do. 1865, 106⅜; do. new Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105¾. Sterling, 10; sight, 10½. Gold, 136⅞.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 5500 bbls. State, $8·90@12·25; Southern, $10·50@15·50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed stock scarce; sales of 41,000 bushels. Mixed Cloverseed, $1 04@1 08 for new. Oats lower; sales of Western at 78c. Other Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $22·25. Whisky quiet.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

THE SECOND DAY'S EXAMINATION—POSTPONEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION—SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PARTIES, ETC.

ALBANY, June 7.—The examination of General Cole for the assassination of Mr. Hiscock, at Stanwix Hall, was resumed this morning before Police Justice S. H. H. Parsons, in the office of the Sheriff, in the county jail. The prisoner was attended by his counsel, William J. Hadley. When brought from the apartment he occupies in the jail into the presence of the magistrate he was accompanied by a friend, who, it was said, was an old acquaintance, who had known him in California.

His manner was cool and collected, but there was a nervous twitching of the lip and a restlessness in the eye which bespoke a mind ill at ease, and a stranger might at once have readily fixed upon him as the principal in this unhappy affair. During the examination, when ennui had appeared to be at times overcome with drowsiness, and closed his eyes and nodded his head as if overcome by sleep. There was also observable a nervous twitching of his under lip and fingers, as an indication that he felt seriously the critical position in which he was placed. There were present only the officers of the jail, the prisoner and his counsel, the magistrate, the prosecuting attorney, and members of the press.

Dr. James H. Armsby was the first witness sworn—I am a practising physician and surgeon in this city; examined the person of Mr. Hiscock on the evening of June 4, at Stanwix Hall; it was near 8 o'clock—past that hour; he was lying on his back, with his head towards the door by which I entered; it was in a bedroom up stairs, in the east wing of the building; there was a crowd of people in the room, and two or three other physicians; I noticed Drs. Havens and Stevens and one or two medical students; there was a wound under the right eye; I passed a probe—nearly the length of it—into the wound; the direction was slightly upward and inward, crushing through the bones of the face and the base of the skull, nearly in the direction of the pituitary canal, where it unites with the brain; the ball must have lodged in the back part of the brain; the probe moved freely in a lateral direction, and I could touch several fragments of bone; there was quite a space made by the ball and the fragments of bone that had been carried before it; I did not touch the ball; the ball most likely glanced upward, and may have been some distance from the end of the probe; he was dead at this time; I placed my hand over the heart; there was no pulsation; the wound was undoubtedly the cause of his death; the wound could have been made by a pistol ball.

The examination of this witness being closed, Mr. Hadley, the prisoner's counsel, said he had no questions to ask.

The Assistant District Attorney announced that this closed the examination on the part of the people.

At this point of the proceedings the prisoner and his counsel consulted for some minutes privately.

Mr. Hadley—You do not propose to examine any further witnesses?

Mr. Bailey—No, sir.

Mr. Hadley—We should like to have the matter postponed until to-morrow.

Justice Parsons—You have no objection, Mr. District Attorney?

Mr. Bailey—None at all.

The examination was then postponed till ten A. M. to-morrow.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PARTIES.

Mrs. Cole, the wife of the prisoner, and one of the principal parties in the tragic event, is a daughter of Judge Barto, of Trumansburg, Tompkins county, and a half sister of Henry D. Barto, a prominent Democratic politician, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for a number of years, and of the present State Constitutional Convention. Mrs. Cole had a large property, held in her own name, and is reported to hold a half interest in the Henry D. Barto & Co.'s bank, of Trumansburg.

THE TONE OF THE ALBANY PRESS.

The tone of the Albany press in reference to the Hiscock tragedy is much deprecated by all disinterested persons. There is an evident attempt on the part of some of the journals here to excite a prejudice against the prisoner. This is altogether wrong, no matter how unjustifiable his act may have been, and it is likely to react in favor of General Cole. It may in the end elicit from the friends of the prisoner an assault upon the antecedents of his victim, and involve some outside parties in the unpleasantness of newspaper discussion. The letters and photographs taken from the body of the deceased, and handed to his relatives, may yet bear an important part in the investigation.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 8

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

AFTER BOARD.

$10000 5-20s '65 Jy.cp.c. 108⅝
$2000 Pa R 2m. 6s..... 94
$1000 All Co cp 5s.85wn 75¼
100 sh St Nich Cl..... ·94
36 sh Penna R.....ls.. 51⅝
200 sh Read R..... 52⅜
100 do...2d&int.. 52⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 8.—There is no spirit in the Flour Market, and prices, although weak, remain without quotable change. There is a limited home consumptive inquiry, but no demand for shipment. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots, at $8@9 ⅜ barrel for superfine, $9@10·25 for extras; $10·50@12 for North western extra family, $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. In the absence of sales, we quote Rye Flour at $7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is excessively dull, and prices are nominal. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·30@2·60 and California at $2·90@3. Rye ranges from $1·60@1·65 ⅜ bushel. Corn is dull; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·14, 2500 bushels white at $1·08, and 2400 bushels mixed Western at $1·08. Oats are also inactive; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 78c. No improvement to notice in either Barley or Malt.

Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3@3·05.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $41·50@42.

Whisky—There is no change to notice.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, June 8, 1867.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, Colonel WILLIAM RIDDLE, a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, was brutally beaten by several persons, on the 7th of May ult., at the house of William Ovens, Twentieth street, below Pine, in the Seventh Ward of this city, in consequence whereof he has since died, be it known that, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Councils of Philadelphia, approved this date, the sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer

NUMBER CXXIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 3.—First appearance [illegible] of the worms on the tr[illegible] this season City Councils make [illegible]s in the squares. the Board of H[illegible] an appropriation to dollars to [illegible]ealth of twenty thousand and t[illegible] purchase preventives for worms [illegible] cholera.

Tuesday, 4.—First appearance this season of Presidential excursions. Mr. Johnson visits Raleigh to inquire after some of his old creditors, the Smiths and the Joneses. Not one word about the Davises.

Wednesday, 5.—The Japanese Embassy visit the coal mines at Pottsville. They are astonished at the similarity of color between the miners and themselves. They ask if the miners have ever been Japanned?

Thursday, 6.—City Councilman Smith expressed a desire to smack somebody's mouth. This Smith, not satisfied with running away with the railway salt bill, wants to *a salt* one of his fellows.

Friday, 7.—Class Day at the University and presentation of the wooden spoon to the graduating spooney of the institution. The Professor delivering the charge said it was twenty-five cents.

Saturday, 8.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor contemplates next week swinging the circle, and being engaged in hunting up the Smiths and the Joneses for the President.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM THE PRESIDENT.

HE SWINGS THE CIRCLE TO RALEIGH.

His Speeches and the Speeches of his Party, Etc.

The President's party, although some people think he has no party, arrived last Wednesday at Raleigh, and took rooms at the Yarborough Hotel. The party left Richmond at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, the President remarking at the time that he expected to hear of a rising among the people when they heard how early he and the Secretary had risen. Mr. Seward rose from a sleeping car; the President, according to his own words, rose from a constable in Tennessee. They were driven along in the rain until they arrived at Petersburg to breakfast. "This Presidential *reign*," remarked Mr. Seward, laughingly, "gives me a good appetite." This little pun was greatly enjoyed by young Colonel Seward, the son of his father, and Postmaster-General Randall. The Postmaster remarking at the time that if Mr. Befrees, the Government printer, had been along, he would have twenty thousand struck off for circulation among the Southern people, as much as anything to counteract the lugubrious effects of Bill Kelley's speeches.

No incident occurred along the route to disturb the party except a little loud snoring on the part of the President soon after they left Richmond; but with that exception, everything was very comfortable. At Petersburg the President was welcomed by the city officials. The Mayor, in the opening address, said, "This is not the first time we have given a warm reception to the representatives of the United States Government." The President said he remembered the event and time referred to, but let that pass. General Burnside is now a member of Congress. A delegation from North Carolina now appeared and claimed the party. Leaving Petersburg, they took cars for Weldon. As the train moved off it encountered a drove of cattle which stopped it, when the President coming to the rear platform, the confused cattle rushed towards him in such a wild manner that at one time it was thought

OUR "MOSES" AMONG THE BULL RUSHES

would meet with his end, but happily the starting of the train relieved our anxieties.

Crossing the Roanoke, near the spot where John Smith came near being the means of getting Pocahontas' head knocked off, the President's attention was called to the incident by his amiable and funny Secretary, when he quickly replied, "Ah, if Powhatan had been my friend Postmaster Randall here, he would have taken Smith's head off any how, particularly if he didn't run with his 'Wigwam.'" Great laughter.)

Arriving at Weldon, the President was taken in hand by Secretary Battle, of North Carolina. The announcement of this gentleman's name was a signal for our Secretary of State to get off another joke. He went in thus:—"Mr. Battle: I introduce to you the President of the United States; he has fought the Radical Congress for the benefit of the South, and has now come here to *do* 'Battle' on his native soil!" (Vociferous applause, and cries of "Good! good!" by the reporters.) Mr. Battle in reply said:—We welcome you back to the State of North Carolina, amid the scenes where you passed your boyhood days. We hope that, shortly, you will pitch your tent here; the pitch can be supplied from our native pines. Born here, you left soon, for causes never known, for Tennessee; and having attained the highest eminence to which an American can aspire, we are glad to see you coming down—(immense cheering by the freedmen present)—among us, the companions of your youth. Mr. President, you who have been the Moses of our colored friends and voters; you who have faced all the dangers of Faro at the Capital of the nation. In the name of the people of my State, I welcome you to the subsoil of your nativity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Battle having spent his force and retreated in good order, the President opened on him, with the evident intention of "doing him" as the Secretary had prophesied, as follows:—

Fellow Citi[illegible]ns of my Native State:—I have no me[illegible]ans of expressing my emotions. (A voice, "The Yankees broke up all the express companies in the war.") (Great laughter.) I have no language certainly with which to frame an appropriate address. (Another voice, "Frame it in guilt;" cries of "Put him out!" and "Good!") No, gentlemen, don't put him out; he can't put me out, for I have no set speech for this occasion. I did not expect to speak here, you must excuse me.

The President having concluded, the raging Battle turned on Secretary Seward and Postmaster Randall, and attacked them as follows;—

I am likewise commissioned to offer you a cordial welcome ("We don't drink!" interrupted the Secretary) to our State, and hope you will pass your time agreeably, and retain pleasant impressions of your visit.

Mr. Seward replied as follows:—

I can certainly say for myself that I am taken a little aback by the size and weight of my North Carolina friends, and I can only say that if ever I am induced to fight a Battle, it will not be in North Carolina. (Cheers.)

Here Mr. Seward threw up the sponge, and Mr. Randall stepped into the ring.

I also return my thanks, like my friend the Secretary of State. I have much pride in visiting the birthplace of the Honorable President of this great nation—pride because the office of President, next to that of Postmaster-General, can bestow more good offices upon the people (cheers and laughter) than any other power in the world. I know this is the feeling which animates the President, and nothing would better please me than to see this land full of post offices and postmasters.

The Presidential party was now joined by the Raleigh delegation. One cannot help but feel how false is human friendship, for it seems no difficult matter now to get up a Johnson party, yet we know how it would all vanish into thin air at the polls. The train now left for Raleigh, and passed a dozen stations, where groups of all sizes and colors were gathered, which the President acknowledged by sending Mr. Seward to the rear of the car to do the bowing.

At Kitrell's Spring the party stopped for refreshment, and amid the popping of corks and the fizzing of the liquid amber, the President's spirits seemed to revive. An hour passed, when the whistle of the engine signalled the party to stop whetting their whistles, and resume the pilgrimage to the bitter end.

Crowds appear at every station, and in about a couple of hours the party arrive at Raleigh. Here they were met by the Mayor, who pushed his way through the crowd and commenced talking to the President, while a dozen other voices were so interrupting him that the President could not tell who was the official. Secretary Seward remarked that probably they had found a Mayor's nest. This, of course, put the crowd into a fit of laughing, which the real Mayor took advantage of, and began thus:—

Mr. President:—Allow me, sir, in behalf of the City Council of Raleigh, to tender you a cordial welcome. Many of the friends and associates of your youthful days were drafted into the Rebel army, and have not yet come back; indeed, we have ceased expecting them; but such of us as are left are delighted to honor one who has ascended the ladder of fame to the topmost round without falling all the way to the ground, and only put his foot between the rounds four times. (Cheers.)

To this piece of flattery the President replied as follows:—It would be affected in me to say I am proud of my performances on the ladder, and to say I could do it again; but I thank you for the welcome.

The President was then escorted to the Yarborough House by General Sickles, as the General has done with agitators before, and was introduced to the crowd by Governor Worth. The Governor's speech, which we quote from memory, reads this wise:—Gentlemen and Ladies—I have the honor to introduce to you his Excellency the Constitution of the United States, *alias* Andrew Johnson. He visits the city of his nativity to tell us about the Constitution. We desire the occasion to be one of harmony. I shall, therefore, make no allusion to any subject now dividing public opinion. One thing we are all agreed upon, that is, the Constitution restored to its old foundation, and the Union as it was; and the whole life of our distinguished guest, from Constable to President, has been spent in devotion to the Constitution. We all, therefore, heartily join him for a Constitutional Union. May his constitution never fail him, or his shadow never grow less. Mr. President, what will you take? (Immense cheering.)

The President *responded* as follows:—

Sir:—I confess that, under the circumstances, I am unable to say what it shall be—but let that pass. I am inspired with emotions which language is wholly inadequate to express. (A voice, "Go through the motions, then!") Here, in the language of another, which I shall not attempt to improve upon (A voice, "Billy Seward?")—here in this city, where my infant eyes first saw the light of a pine knot; here, or ought to be, the scenes of my childhood; here was everything

TO BIND MAN TO HIS FELLOW-MAN,

and to associate him with surrounding objects. Yonder stands the old prison and the whipping-post. In making my entrance into this city to-day, in a first-class railroad car, my mind wandered back to the time when I left its streets, with my bundle over my shoulder, a penniless boy; and I remember the picture in the newspaper advertisement, offering one cent reward for my return. (Applause.) When, looking back forty years, like the real Moses in the Wilderness, I begin to inquire where are the old clothes I left behind me? In the language of poetry, I would say: "How are you, Horace Greeley," and "Does your mother know you're out?" (Great applause). Echo answers, "You're out." Where are my friends? Some have gone into business for themselves here, and others gone to that undiscovered country, let us hope, that Mr. Seward has just bought, and from which no traveller ever returns. (Great cheering.) I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are they? (Here an old colored lady came forward and embraced the President around the neck, and exclaimed, "Here's one of dem, bress de Lord.") Where are those gay Roysterers, the Smiths, and the Joneses? (A voice, "Gone into the distillery business, most of 'em.") Where is the long list of men who lived at that day, and who commanded respect for constancy to principle? (A voice, "On the books of the pardon-broker." Great laughter.) Under these circumstances, could I feel indifferent? (A voice, "Oh, no!") I would be false to my nature if I forgot you. (A voice, "Oh, yes!") Let me quote from the poets again:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That never did get into his head
What had better remained corked in the jug?"

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!" and great applause.) But let that pass. When I went out from among you, and from the time I became connected with politics, I never took a pledge (cries of "That's so!" and cheers) to be guided by anything but duty. Come weal or woe, I laid one hand upon the Constitution, and the other on a table or chair, and endeavored to stand firm. (Immense applause.) Since I left

MY NATIVE STATE

I have been trying to repair the *breaches* of the war (cries of "Good!" "Joke!" and laughter). Let us efface from our minds the memory of the past (a voice "That's easy enough done"), and let us pour oil on the troubled waters (a voice "Make it something stronger"). This has been my constant object; but let this pass. One word to you, young men. Don't be ashamed to be a Congressman; don't take your ideas of such men from Wilson, Kelley, and others you see down here. I was a Congressman once, and see me—but let that pass. In conclusion, permit me to tender you my thanks for this cordial welcome from the Governor of the State. She sent me out penniless and friendless. I now now come back perfectly rotten with both money and friends (great cheering), and I can with pride say of the old North State, she is my mother, and whatever may have been her delinquencies,

I LOVE HER STILL.

(Vociferous cheering.) Ladies and gentlemen, this is all I can remember for this occasion, and I thank you for the quietness with which you have listened to me.

The assemblage, which was large, soon dispersed. Secretary Seward made a funny speech to the few that remained, followed by Postmaster-General Randall and General Sickles. At the conclusion of General Sickles' speech, there being no one present, the General adjourned.

Chief Justice Chase is expected here tomorrow, and then Mr. Johnson will repeat his other speech, in which it is understood he has other people besides the Joneses and Smiths that he intends inquiring after.

The common people are in great trouble as to what the President is going to do to these people when he finds out where they are. General Sickles and Chief Justice Chase lending their countenance to the affair, looks to them as squinting towards confiscation. But we'll let that pass.

—A young lady in Wilmington, N. C., whose love was "unrequited," recently blew out her brains with a shot-gun.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARD AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 15 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1]rp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to E Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mws10w

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 19 1m*

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE,
at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 2m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
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T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1]4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
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Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26]

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
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HENRY HARPER,
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marcellaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
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BUSINESS COLLEGE
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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

EARLY PRESENTIMENTS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Spectator.

One of the most extraordinary facts in the whole history of the sciences and arts, is the strong presentiment which existed for a century or more at the revival of learning that magnetism would be used to convey intelligence without regard to time or space. Just as there is now a kind of presentiment that electricity will supersede steam, or just as it was long thought that a philosopher's stone would one day be discovered to turn all things to gold, or an elixir of life to banish old age, so the magic girdle which connects land and land beneath the waves of the ocean was not unknown to the scientific dreamers of the Baconian age.

Fifty wild things, indeed, are anticipated for the one thing which turns out true. The squaring of the circle, the *perpetuum mobile*, sympathetic cures and the whole budget of paradoxes, have agitated the brains and excited the hopes of unfortunate genius for centuries back; but now these things are acknowledged to be illusory and impossible. And yet that which might have seemed most illusory and impossible is an accomplished fact.

In his very interesting account of the gradual triumph of the electric telegraph, Mr. Dodd has referred to this strange presentiment, and has given a quotation of the passage in the "Prolusiones" of Strada, published in 1617, which describes in the most exact manner the working of the telegraph in 1867. Let a person who has used the latest form of Mr. Wheatstone's household letter telegraph try to describe the procedure, and we think he could not describe it better than in the following words:—

"If you wish your distant friend, to whom no letter can come, to learn something, take a disk (or dial), and write around the edge of it the letters of the alphabet, in the order in which children learn them, and in the centre place horizontally a rod which has touched a magnet, so that it may move and indicate whatever letter you wish."

A similar dial being in the possession of your friend :—

"If you desire privately to speak to the friend whom some space of the earth holds far from you, lay your hand on the globe, and turn the movable iron as you see disposed along the margin of all the letters which are required for the words. Hither and thither, turn the style and touch the letters, now this one, and now that. * * * Wonderful to relate, the far distant friend sees the volubie iron tremble without the touch of any person, and run now hither, now thither; conscious, he bends over it, and marks the teaching of the rod. When he sees the rod stand still, he, in his turn, if he thinks there is anything to be answered, in like manner, by touching the various letters, writes it back to his friend."

No wonder that Strada, as he finishes this description, should break forth into the prayer:—

"O utinam hæc ratio scribendi prodeat usu!
Cautior et citior propareret epistola, nullas
Latronum veritas insidias, fluviosque morantes."

"O would that this method of writing might be brought into use! More safely and swiftly would the letter be speeded, fearing neither the snares of robbers, nor the delaying rivers."

Mr. Dodd suggests that in this wonderful description Strada was merely giving play to his imagination. In the midst of Strada's classical trifles, it was doubtless a mere play of the imagination. When Addison, in the *Spectator* (No. 241), alludes to Strada's description, he speaks of it as "an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone":—

"If Monsieur Scudery," he continues, "or any other writer of romance, had introduced a necromancer, who is generally in the train of a knight-errant, making a present to two lovers of a couple of these above-mentioned needles, the reader would not have been a little pleased to have seen them corresponding with one another when they were guarded by spies and watches, or separated by castles and adventures. In the meanwhile, if ever this invention should be revived or put in practice, I would propose that upon the lovers' dial plate there should be written not only the four-and-twenty letters, but several entire words, which have always a place in passionate epistles."

But though in the hands of poets and literary men this notion of a space-destroying telegraph was a fanciful chimera, among the scientific men of the day it was gravely discussed or mysteriously hinted at. From about the middle of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth century it is alluded to in most works on magnetism, and many other books of science. The Marquis of Worcester was a diligent collector of all the ingenious notions of his age, and he probably alludes to magnetism when he speaks of "intelligence at a distance communicative, and not limited to distance, nor by it the time prolonged."—*Drich's Life of Worcester*, p. 357.

Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Pseudodoxia Epidemica," says of a supposed magnetic telegraph that "the conceit is excellent, and if the effect would follow, somewhat divine." He speaks of it as a conceit "whispered thorow the world with some attention, credulous and vulgar auditors readily believing it, and more judicious and distinctive heads not altogether relecting it." But it would appear that, like a true fellow-countryman of Bacon, old Sir Thomas submitted the thing to the test of experiment, and though the needles were at the distance of but half a span, when one was moved "the other would stand like Hercules' pillars." He also raises several objections to this supposed telegraph, such as that the needles would move contrary ways, and the difference of longitude would prevent two persons from watching their telegraph needles exactly at the same moment.

Joseph Glanvill, in his "Scepsis Scientifica" (1665), devotes a chapter to considering three instances of reputed impossibilities. One of these is the magnetic telegraph, which he describes as composed of sympathetic needles and an abecedarian circle. He mentions and controverts the objections of Sir Thomas Browne, suggesting that "there are some hints in natural operations that give us probability that it is feasible." And it is with a strange feeling of wonder that we find a writer two hundred years ago concluding in these words:—"Though this pretty contrivance possibly may not yet answer the expectation of inquisitive experiment, yet it is no despicable item, that by some other such way of magnetick efficiency, it may hereafter with success be attempted, when magical history shall be enlarged by riper inspections; and 'tis not unlikely but that present discoveries might be improved to the performance." The predictions of men are not often so cautiously stated or so completely fulfilled, that we can afford to overlook a sentence such as the above.

Gilbert, the contemporary of Bacon, and the founder of the science of magnetism, does not allude to this imaginary telegraph, so far as we can find, or if he does, he dismisses it, among other fancies, as unworthy of his great treatise, "De Magnete." Much about the same time (1629) Nicholas Cabeus, the Jesuit of Ferrara, wrote his "Philosophica Magnetica." "It is a fable," he says, "that two men can converse with each other between the most remote and separate places, by the aid of two revolving needles," and he considers that those ought to be severely castigated who with such portentous fables deter men from the study of true causes. Such an effect he says cannot be produced by magnets, and he proves the fancy to be an error, "lest any one should be deluded by a vain hope." Vague and erroneous though the notions of a telegraph then were, they were truer than the refutation of Cabeus, grounded on the false principle that "every physical agent determines for itself a certain sphere of activity, beyond which it cannot have any influence."

But the interesting question remains, to whom is due the first suggestion that intelligence may be conveyed by magnetism or electricity? Strada attributed it to the celebrated Cardinal Bembo, the Secretary of Leo X. But Bembo, who died in 1547, was a historian and literary character, and would hardly be likely to form so new a conception of a purely scientific kind.

The earliest work in which we have been able to trace the description of the supposed telegraph is the celebraied "Natural Magic" of the Neapolitan Baptista Porta, published in the year 1589. This work is a collection of all that was most wonderful in the sciences, then aroused from a long sleep in Italy. His seventh book is on the "Wonders of the Magnet." In the preface he enumerates these wonders, such as the mariner's compass, the perpetual motion, and the sympathetic needles. "I do not fear," he says, "that with a long absent friend, even though he be confined by prison walls, we can communicate what we wish by means of two compass needles circumscribed by the alphabet." A few lines before we find him mentioning with great respect Marco Polo, the source of some of his information. But in the eighteenth chapter of the same book we get more, probably, to the origin of the notions in question. The fact that if a magnet be placed beneath a table it will affect a magnetic needle above the table, in spite of the intervening matter, is mentioned by Porta with much wonder. This is the experiment which seems to have suggested the power of two magnetic needles to act upon each other at a distance, even though prison walls intervened. And, strange to say, this experiment may be traced back to the great St. Augustine. "Novit hoc experimentum Divus Augustinus," says Porta, and an exact description will accordingly be found in Augustine's treatise, "De Civitate Dei," a work believed to have been begun A. D. 413.

It is the fashion in these days to fall into raptures of wonder and exultation over the magnetic telegraph, but it is not we who have first wondered. Pliny counted the loadstone as the most wonderful thing in nature. "*Quid enim mirabilius?*" he asks. "Iron is the strongest thing in nature, and yet before the magnet it becomes docile." He reflects:—"*Cedit, et patitur mores.*" All ages, then, have shared in the intelligent wonder excited by the powers of magnetism. It is only the riper inspections of this age that have carried out to the letter the anticipations of former ages. The telegraph of the present time tends to assume exclusively the form most nearly analogous to the conceptions of Porta. The earliest attempts at electric telegraph, as Mr. Dodd well relates, were made with frictional electricity, which is not applicable to the purpose. Then galvanism was studied, and the conducting powers of metallic wire became understood. Now, the most improved telegraphs consist essentially of a magnet moved in front of one end of a wire, and a magnetic needle which is thereby made to move in front of the other end of the wire. And though a wire is quite indispensable to conduct magnetic influence in one direction, it is a fact that the return current passes back without a wire, through land and sea, stayed neither by wall nor mountain, as Porta imagined to himself.

The time is rapidly approaching when Ariel's girdle will be completed, and signals be transmitted round the world in a moment. It is idle, perhaps, to suggest that Shakespeare may have had some thought of magnetic communication when he conceived that fantastical idea. Certain it is, however, that the conceit of a space-destroying telegraph was "whispered thorow the world with some attention" in his age, and we have thought this to be a fact worthy of being a little better known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE

BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession, and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

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"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of GERHARD KUHLMAN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE KUHLMAN, the widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and an inventory and appraisement for the property elected to be retained by her, under the 5th section of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

AMOS S. KELLEY,
6 6 thstu* X Attorney for Petitioner.

ESTATE OF DANIEL LACK, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE PFEIFFER, Jr., Executor,
No. 610 CHESNUT Street.
Or to his Attorney, OCTAVIUS A. LAW,
6 1 s6t* No. 123½ S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 65 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 24 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

280 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1550 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
110 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins,
100 pairs Leggings,	
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
399 Tent Stoves,	

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 8t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 387 and 389 North FRONT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it cannot be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5½ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 ½ No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton: superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
June 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale, to which we would call the early attention of the trade. [6 6 3t

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses, and children's wear, all prime and desirable goods, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [6 6 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 4 6t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 5 6t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
June 13, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 14, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces rich Brussels, three-ply superfine, and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 8 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
Tuesday, June 11,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—
Assignees' Peremptory Sale—
100 shares Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Co.
200 shares Petrona Oil Co.
300 shares Hubert Oil Co.
500 shares Rathborn Petroleum Co.
1000 shares Walnut Island Oil Co.
250 shares Ross Oil Co.
8000 shares Big Whitely Creek Oil Co.
Interest in an Association called the Economite Magee Island Oil Co., claimed to be entitled to 8000 shares of its stock.
$8000 first mortgage coupon bond Logan Mining and Manufacturing Co. of Virginia.
For other accounts—
$2000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
3 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.
50 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
100 shares Second National Bank.
10 shares Sixth National Bank.
50 shares Third National Bank.
300 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common stock.
500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
Box Stall in Point Breeze Park.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field Coal and Railroad Company.
28 shares Fourth National Bank.
$225 Scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
70 shares Union Transportation Company.
100 shares Lehigh Crane and Iron Co.
$1000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6's, 1871, January and July.
16 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
4 8 shares Mercantile Library Co.
200 shares Sugar Creek Oil Co.
PEWS.
4 Pews, Nos. 58, 60, and 94, middle aisle, and 108 west aisle, middle block, West Arch Street Church, corner of Eighteenth street.
RIVER DELAWARE, at Billingsport, N. J.—A Handsome Country Seat, 17 acres.
MT. AIRY AND WILLOW GROVE TURNPIKE, about ½ mile from Main street, Mt. Airy—Two valuable Farms, together 131 acres.
WALNUT STREET, west of Seventeenth street—Valuable Building Lot.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 509, below Lombard—Modern Residence.
WASHINGTON AVENUE AND LIMEKILN TURNPIKE, N. W. corner—Valuable Farm, 24¾ acres.
MT. AIRY AVENUE—Valuable Lot, 40 acres.
WYOMING AVENUE—Handsome Country Seat, 5 acres.
BROAD AND FRONT STREETS, S. E. corner, Beverly, N. J.—Hotel and Dwelling.
RIVER DELAWARE, at Beverly, N. J.—Large and Valuable Building Lot.
GROUND-RENT—$200 a year.
2 GROUND-RENTS—$84 a year.
5 GROUND-RENTS—$32, $34, $79·50, $66, and $66 each.
MARKET STREET, Nos. 3042 and 3044—Business location.
ARCH STREET, No. 2009—Modern Residence.
WISSAHICKON AVENUE—Large Lot, 10 acres.
CHRISTIAN STREET, west of Seventh—Frame Dwelling and 2 Building Lots.
MORRIS STREET, east of Seventh—2 Building Lots.
CHRISTIAN STREET, Nos. 709 and 711—Two Genteel Dwellings.
BECKETT STREET—10 Brick Dwellings.
FRONT STREET, No. 1647, north of Morris—Genteel Dwelling.
OAK and PRESTON STREETS, S. E. corner—Handsome Mansion.
SOUTH STREET, No. 814—Four Brick Dwellings.
BANKSON STREET, No. 673—Brick Dwelling.
WALNUT LANE, Germantown—Modern Residence.
TENTH STREET, No. 812, above Brown—Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 640—Frame Dwelling.
NINTH STREET, No. 222—Modern Residence.
CUMBERLAND STREET, No. 425—Genteel Dwelling.
RACE STREET, No. 1707—Modern Residence.
SUMMIT STREET, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat.
LAND, Four Tracts—Clarion, Elk, Forest, and Tremont Counties, Pennsylvania.
Full particulars in handbills. 6 7 3t

To Photographers and others.
Sale of Rcot Gallery, southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, FOUR CAMERAS, FINE OIL PORTRAITS, CARPETS, SOFAS, SHOW-CASES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the entire stock of photographic materials of Charles Cohill, artist. [6 6 3t

Sale in Camden—N. E. cor. Third and Cooper streets.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Third and Cooper streets, Camden, N. J., by catalogue, the entire furniture. [6 8 2t

Sale No. 1823 Walnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, LARGE AND ELEGANT MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, MASSIVE CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, WINDOW CURTAINS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1823 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [6 8 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [6 7 thstu]

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Broad and Thompson streets, 25 feet front, with lot 160 feet deep, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences and comforts, bay windows, verandahs, three bath-rooms, laundry, four water closets, solid walnut stairways, etc, etc. [6 12t

NORTH BROAD STREET—Elegant brownstone residence, 25 feet front, with bay windows, verandahs, and extra conveniences, S. W. corner Thompson street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Strouse, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet, Fifth street, below Christian, east side.

WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.

VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 25 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.

SPRING GARDEN STREET—Handsome residence, brick and brownstone, with extra conveniences, No. 2124. [6 3 7t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of NATHAN STROUSE, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
FIVE BRICK DWELLINGS and LARGE LOT, FIFTH Street, below Christian.

Pursuant to an alias order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale,

On MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those certain two contiguous lots of ground and dwelling-houses thereon erected, being marked respectively in a certain plan annexed to a Deed of Partition, which is recorded in Deed Book No. 65, page 432, etc., the northernmost thereof D, No. 42, and the southernmost thereof D, No. 43, situate on the east side of Fifth street at the distance of 82 feet southward from Christian street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing together in front on said Fifth street 44 feet 8 inches (each lot 22 feet 4 inches), and in length or depth on the north side thereof about 124 feet 8 inches, and on the south side thereof about 114 feet 10 inches. Bounded on the east partly by lot marked on the said plan No. 39, allotted to Gilbert Barkley, and partly by No. 37, allotted to George Inglis; on the north by lot marked No. 41, allotted to Catharine Inglis; on the south by lot No. 44, allotted to said Gilbert Barkley, and on the west by said Fifth street. Being the same premises which Elisha Crowell, surviving executor of the last will of Erastus Stevens, M. D., deceased, by indenture bearing date May 18, 1854, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 149, page 256, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Nathan Strouse, in

THE SEA-SIDE.

LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

The "Opening" of the Season—Summer Prospects—The Spirit of Improvement.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, June 6, 1866.—For a period so long that during it the memory of man scarcely ever runneth to the contrary, the "opening" of the season at this and all other favorite sea-side resorts has been fixed, by a decree of the fashionable world, for the first of July, or thereabouts. We are rejoiced to see that the proprietors of many of the leading hotels at the different summer resorts in this State have determined to break in upon this absurd custom, and thereby afford to such as dare defy the decrees of fashion an opportunity to escape from the heat and dust and turmoil of the city, even during the month of June. There is, indeed, no reason why one of the best months in the whole year should be entirely ignored in the calendar of the sea-side world. And even if such must continue to be the case, those unfortunate people—their number is legion—who have no particular standing in fashionable circles, can now drop down to the sea-side, and there grow merry and fat before their more aristocratic neighbors deem such a thing possible of achievement.

On the Way.

Saturday, the 1st of June, being the day appointed, under the new sea-side *regime*, for the opening of the *Surf House* at this pleasant summer resort, we determined upon repairing thither to witness the "opening" ceremonies. As every one of our readers has, at some time in his or her life, made the journey to Atlantic City, it is not necessary for us to dwell at any length upon the scenes by the way. The topography of Jersey is proverbial for its variety. For several miles out of Camden one passes through what is aptly styled the garden of the United States. Then comes a dreary monotony of scrub pines, and then a long stretch of low and level country, in much the same predicament as was Holland before it was taken by the Dutch, that is to say, under water.

In this latter part of the journey, there was so little of an attractive character to be seen without, that we suffered ourselves to study the faces and characters of our fellow-travellers. Being established in the smoking car, that we might dispel the heat, on Homœopathic principles, by a counter-irritant, we discovered that we were surrounded by Dutchmen, and enveloped by dust. As for the dust, it was extremely obnoxious; it crept into one's ears, and eyes, and mouth; it made its way down one's back and into one's shoes; behaving, as dust always does behave, in a very disrespectful and annoying manner. The Dutchmen, properly speaking, were not Dutchmen, since not one of them could boast of a Van prefixed to his name. But the popular method of putting it has rendered the use of the word German somewhat affected, and savoring of an aristocratic flavor. A person who makes his first trip over the Camden and Atlantic Railroad at this season of the year, would be led irresistibly to the conclusion that the aforesaid railroad was the great highway to Bohemia or Swabia. At Egg Harbor City, and in its vicinity, the sweet German accent is heard on all sides and in all its original fluency. The rise of this flourishing town is almost marvellous, and can only be compared to that of similar settlements by the same nationality in the Northwest. Its population is given over, body and soul, to lager beer, pretzels, and sourkrout, it is true; but the people are industrious and thrifty, and good, sober citizens in the main. At Egg Harbor City the load of jolly Dutchmen was deposited, and the dust alone was left.

Just at sunset the ocean came in full view, and the fatigues and annoyances of the journey were forgotten in that feeling of exhilaration which the rumble of its waters and its bracing air always creates.

"The Opening."

Repairing to the *Surf House*, we found the place enlivened by what is technically called an "army" of mechanics of all sorts and descriptions, engaged in putting the finishing touches upon the improvements which are to render this commodious establishment even more comfortable and attractive than it was during its first season under the management of Mr. William T. Caleb. But they were not alone, for the trains of Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning brought down quite a large company of city denizens, who were anxious to get a breath of sea air in advance of the thousands who are soon to follow them. We learned, on inquiry, that many of the most desirable rooms of this establishment have already been engaged for the greater part of the season, and by way of advice to those who design making it their abode for any length of time, we would say that the sooner they attend to the matter the better will be the accommodations that they will secure.

One or two of the smaller hotels have been kept open all winter, for the accommodation of guests who have a passion for fishing and shooting, and a few others threw open their doors on Saturday last. In two or three weeks at the most, the United States Hotel and all the others will follow their example, and Atlantic City by the 1st of July will again be swarming with seekers of pleasure and health.

Sea-Side Improvements.

In a stroll over the town we noticed many desirable improvements in progress. Several of the hotels have been newly painted, to others extensive additions have been made, and altogether about one hundred new houses have been erected, half of them being cottages, after the model of the famous "Cottage by the Sea."

The residents of the town say that the improvements made since the close of the season of 1866 are greater in number than those of several years past, taken altogether. The permanent population, as well as the number of transient pleasure-seekers, is rapidly increasing. The children of the residents who have attended school during the past winter number three hundred and fifty, which would show a total population of about two thousand.

The shifting sands of Atlantic City have heretofore been one of the greatest drawbacks to its pleasantness as a place of resort. This defect will be greatly remedied within two weeks. The railroad track on the main avenue is lined from one end to the other with large heaps of gravel, and in a fortnight this will all be levelled, and the nuisance of sand and dust heard of no more.

The absence of an agreeable and attractive drive, which has likewise been a cause of complaint, is also about to be remedied. The City Council has appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars for the laying out and grading of a fine carriage road across the marshy ground to the fast land, which, it is expected, will be entirely completed before the close of the present season. It will be five miles in length, and will fairly rival in attractiveness any similar drive in the country.

In the way of insuring the observance of good order and common decency on the part of such persons as are disposed to transgress in these respects, a new system in the licensing of places for the sale of liquor has been adopted, and promises to add much to the pleasantness of the place. Hitherto there has been but little restraint thrown about the liquor traffic, and the consequence has been that the most disorderly element in the population of Philadelphia has made a resort to Atlantic City one of the most uproarious events in their uproarious lives. But the City Council has declined to reissue a license to any of the street booths and low groggeries with which the place formerly abounded. If this new rule is faithfully carried out, and every infringement upon it rigidly punished, Atlantic City will be rendered one of the most attractive summer resorts on the whole Atlantic coast.

The Weather

appears to have settled down in a peaceable mood, and promises to remain thus for some time to come. Last week the thermometer crept up close to the nineties, and all the accompaniments of summer heat attended the rise. But towards the close of the week there was a change, which culminated on Sunday night in a general masquerade of the elements. A furious storm of wind and rain set in about sunset, and continued to rage during the greater portion of the night. The roar of the waters was almost deafening, and the surf would have been magnificent for bathing had the storm occurred a few weeks later in the season. As it was, such a thing was not to be thought of, for the cold wind sent a shiver through one's frame, even as he lay enveloped in blankets and coverlets. Just south of the *Surf House*, at the distance of about five miles, we discerned with the aid of a glass, the ill starred Santiago de Cuba, holding out bravely against the fury of the tempest. Being lodged so near the shore, the wind had wrecked the s[illegible] into position between it and the beach, and on Saturday several persons were able to board the vessel, by plunging through this treacherous pathway on foot.

By Monday morning, however, the wind had moderated, and the rain had ceased to fall. Since then it has been steadily improving, and a bath in the ocean is not only possible for those who are not afflicted with a predisposition to rheumatism, but highly invigorating as well.

The Prospects of the Season,

according to all who affect wisdom in that direction, are much better than they have been at any previous date. It is confidently anticipated that the season of 1866 will be thrown into entire insignificance, when compared with the rush and excitement of that which has just been inaugurated. But the large number of new houses already erected, with the additions made to the old establishments, and other improvements now in progress, will tend greatly to relieve the crowding that would have resulted from a stagnation in the building line.

As usual, the daily excursions from Philadelphia, which are rendered so pleasant by reason of the shortness of the railroad journey, will be one of the main features. We append a list of the engagements which have already been effected with the officers of the Company, as follows:—

The Excursion List.

June 27—St. John's Beneficial Society.
July 2—Hedding M. E. Church.
July 6—Baldwin Mutual Relief Association.
July 8—Pennsylvania Lodge, I. O. of O. F.
July 9—Mechanic Steam Fire Engine Company.
July 10—Liberty Council, A. M.
July 11—Ottawa Tent, O. of F.
July 12—West Federal Street M. E. Church.
July 13—Seofield Mills.
July 15—Empire Association, I. O. of O. F.
July 16—Adam Lodge, I. O. of O. F.
July 17—Centennial M. E. Church.
July 18—Grand Division Sons of Temperance.
July 19—Young Men's Union Relief Association.
July 20—Siloam M. E. Church.
July 22—Narragansett and Niagara Tribes of Red Men.
July 23—Ephraim Lodge, I. O. F. and S. O. I.
July 24—American Protestant Association.
July 25—St. Francis Xavier.
July 26—A. P. Relief Association.
July 27—Frankford Lodges, I. O. of O. F.
July 29—Philopatrian Literary Institute.
July 30—Manayunk and Industry Lodges, I. O. of O. F.
July 31—American Protestant Literary Association.
August 1—St. Joseph's Church.
August 2—B. K. Sharp's, of White Horse.
August 3—Banyan Tree and Marion Lodges.
August 5—United States Brass Band.
August 6—W. Plunis.
August 7—St. Patrick's Church.
August 8—Vigilant Lodge, I. O of O. F,
August 9—Quaker City Lodge.
August 10—Merrick & Sons' employes.
August 12—Concord Chapter, U. O. of D.
August 13—Pequod Tribe. I. O. of R. M.
August 14—Mount Horeb Encampment, I. O. of O. F.
August 15—Norristown Lodges, I. O. of O. F.
August 19—Adelphi Lodge, I. O. of O. F.
August 20—Reliance and Rising Sun Councils, A. M.
August 21—St. Augustine's Church.
August 22—Camden Lodges, A. M.
August 24—Munday's Moonlight.
August 26—Bricklayers' Association.
August 27—Greble Council, A. M.
August 28—Atlantic Lodge, I. O. of O. F.
August 29—St. Philip's Lodge.

With this long list of pleasure seekers, we will close our first instalment for the season from "the City by the Sea." OMIKRON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **"TREES."—REV. DR. MARCH** will preach a Sermon on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public particularly invited. *

☞ **WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** corner EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered To-morrow Morning. *

☞ **MARKET SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.**—Rev. J. P. WILSON, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach in this church To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. *

☞ **GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. FRANCIS HEYL, Jr., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. P. WILSON, of Newark, N. J. *

☞ **TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,** CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services. *

☞ **THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION** will be administered in the Church of the Intercessor, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, by the Right Rev. W. B. STEVENS, D. D., on Sunday evening. Services to commence at quarter before 8. *

☞ **WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—A sermon to children will be preached To-morrow Afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Rev. W. P. BREED D. D. *

☞ **UNION M. E. CHURCH.**—REV. S. W. THOMAS at 10½ A. M.; Rev. CHARLES HILL, 8 P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free. *

☞ **WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,** COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Street.—Preaching, 10½ A. M, and 3½ P. M. by Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE. *

☞ **CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. Dr. DARLING, of Albany, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ **FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Services To-morrow at 10½ morning and 4 in the afternoon. *

☞ **FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—Anniversary Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE. Preaching also at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. *

☞ **WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD** and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. A. C. JUNKIN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *

☞ **REV. WILLIAM CATHCART WILL** preach in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow (Sunday) at 3½ P. M. *

☞ **BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH,** corner of BROAD and CHRISTIAN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, 10½ and 7¾, by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON. Experience Meeting 3½ P. M. *

☞ **REV. JOHN STOCK, OF ENGLAND,** will preach in the BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Fortieth, on Sunday Evening, June 9, at 7¾ o'clock. *

☞ **REV. HENRY FOWLER, OF UTICA, N. Y.,** will preach in NORTH BROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers invited. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. *

☞ **SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,** corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD. Rev. GEORGE W. SMILEY, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **GRAND**

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR,

DISPLAY AND FAIR,

AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD STREET, NEXT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.

THE FAIR WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 8,

Season Tickets.....$1·00
Single Tickets.....50 cents
Children's Tickets.....25 cents

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their Tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

☞ **REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.**—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators,

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

☞ **NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ **UNITED STATES TREASURY** PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1867.—REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

C. McKIBBIN,
6 7 3t Assistant Treasurer, United States.

☞ **PUNCTUAL AS A TIMEPIECE.**—Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediatly with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [6 4uths3t4p

☞ **WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE** softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion, is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

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BLASIUS BROTHERS,
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STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,

5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

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ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthp4p

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IMPORTERS OF

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CURTAIN MATERIALS

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WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

AT THE EARNEST REQUEST OF MANY ladies, Mrs. GOBLE has decided to remain here another week. Those who have learned the system of Dressmaking and Zephyr Work are delighted with it. Ladies are requested to call immediately. Agents wanted. 1t

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 1 1m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,

No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET. The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. (5 16 1m*4p

MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

A NEW DRIVING MAP OF PHILADELphia and surroundings. Just published, and for sale at No. 27 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut. 6 3 6trp*

$3500 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, No. 51 North SIXTH Street, 6 8 6t*

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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

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CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.

AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CLARET WINE.

500 CASES

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,

Our Own Importation and Bottling,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 723 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ICE PITCHERS,

NOW OPENING AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

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910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS. ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved.....$8·00
" " .....9·00
" engraved and chased.....10 00
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" very rich, and chased.....12·00
" very rich, and medallion.....13·00
" very rich, superior chasing.....14 00
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" entirely new, and elegant.....17·50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

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I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

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MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

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Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

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The Largest Assortment in the City.

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OIL CLOTHS,
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NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

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would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt; the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

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COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 6 7 2t* No. 616 LOCUST Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, PRICE $8000 a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 70½ by 170 feet; immediate possession.

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6 3 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

FOR SALE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Residence on Chesnut street, eleven rooms, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 3845 CHESNUT Street. 11*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE,
5 8 3t* No. 254 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 29

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second (not above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.

Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 1t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·29 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M 6 5 1m

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CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

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X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

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LOW WATER DETECTOR.

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

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THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 806 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,
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JOSEPH HAINES, WALTER S. LEEDS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

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